IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,044.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
30th Aug.	SALSETTE	6010	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8979	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8799	MACEDONIA...	10500
20th ,,	ARABIA ...	7099	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6010	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8990	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE...	6003	MOOLTAN	10003
18th ,,	PERSIA	8400	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6010	MOREA.....	11010

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA ...	8 800	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6010	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6010	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
31st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6010	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA....	800	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	800	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE, "A" rate.	SINGLE, "B" rate.	RETURN, "A" rate.	RETURN, "B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	391 or 495		691 or	742-8
,, LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Poona A & O	7467	21st Jan.	...
City of Benares A & O.....	6973*	12th Feb.	10th Feb
City of Marseilles A & C...	8800*	23rd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Birmingham A&O.	7475*	12th Mar.	10th Mar
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar.	...
City of Paris A & O.....	9200*	12th April	11th Apr
New Twin Screw Steamer A & O	9000	.....	22nd Apr
City of Lahore A & O	8875	.....	29th Apr
City of Marseilles A & O..	8800*	27th May	25th May

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutsche Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

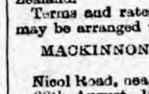
TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Lunga	2185	Friday 29th Aug.	6 a.m.	direct.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 4th September	9 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 4th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday the 4th September, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomeran and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358	,, 18th Sept.
*Pentakota	3419	,, 2nd Oct.
†Pundua	3305	,, 16th Oct.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Chindwara" 5,192 tons, on or about 30th August 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Neol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
28th August, 1913.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD.
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Marienbad...	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Sept.
Gablonz	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg....3979..		E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad...8000..		B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...4039	..	...	16th Nov.
Gablonz.....8000..		G. Gilhuber	1st Dec
Habsburg ...3979..		E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad . 8000..		B. Bednarz	1st Jan. 14.
Cleopatra ...4039..		....	16th Jan ,,
Semiramis...3999..		P. Pavisich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilhuber ..	10th Feb.
*Hamburg ...	3979	E. Seberich ...	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad ...	8000	B. Bednarz ...	10th Mar.
*Semiramis ...	3999	P. Pavisich ...	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber ...	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich ...	10th April
*Cleopatra ...	4039	...	16th April
Marienbad.....	8000	B. Bednarz ...	1st May.
Sem ramis	3999	P. Pavisich ..	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber..	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich ..	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913
Nippon	..6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand..£016		A. Leva	...28th Jan.
China	..017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Chunak	...28th Mar.
Austria 7585		L. Cosulich	... 1st May.
Nippon	6350	N. Giurovich	30th May.
Persia 58-5		G. Bartolo	...30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand..3016		A. Leva	... 1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 599	
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750	
,, London via Trieste ..	Rs. 579 to	644*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 908 to..	1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs. 350	
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525	
,, London via Trieste ..	,, 429 to	449†
,, London via Trieste and back	,, 682 to	722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs. 450	
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	
,, London via Trieste ..	,, 529 to	594*
To London via Trieste and back	833 to	963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Persia.....	5895	G. Bartolo	5th Sept. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG.
Agent.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Jonora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai ,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co.'s SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Disabarges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Pengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyang	Tilnling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls 55,000,000	
Do. subscribed	,, 45,000,000	=say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels	3,500,000	=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls. 23,300,000	=say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tiflis
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED

Loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made, and supplied,—Chuckla, No, 6.

WATCHES OF QUALITY.

Our Popular Watch.
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Htg. Rs. 28, Half Htg. Rs. 30.

Waltham American Lever Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8, as used by Railway Companies.

Our Original Campaign Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs 25, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 40.
Silver Hunting Rs. 45, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 45.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs 240.

Our Square Watch.—For pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70. 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.

Our "Extra Flat" Dress Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 55, Htg. Rs. 55, Half Htg. Rs.60.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs. 245.

Our "Portfolio" Watches.
Cases in Lizzard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

Our "Lentille" Pocket Watch.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.

Our "Military" Pocket Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 45, Hunting case Rs. 50, Half Htg. Rs. 50.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal face Rs. 200, Hunting case Rs. 240, Half Htg. Rs. 240.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 300, Htg Rs. 320, Half Htg. Rs. 325.

Our "Coventry" Watch English-made.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Htg. Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.

The "Kew" English Watch, made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory Kew.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.

The Super-Excellent English Watch.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 115.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 600.

Wrist Watch.
The "Military Model." Leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached, disclosing in wear, entire watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 160.

Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.

A GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH WE SELL.

DISCOUNT, 10 per cent. on above prices for cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ETC, BOMBAY AND POONA.

AFTERNOON TEA CAKES

MONGINI BROTHERS'

SPECIALITIES.

CONVERSATION	MOKA
POLONAIS	SUBLIME
MILLE-FEUILLE	ST. HONORE
VENITIEN	YOLANDA
CAPRICE	PISTACHIO
NOISETTE	PARADISE
IDEAL	JAPONAIS

N. B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PANETTONI every THURSDAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olive and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs. As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle...	1 4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin...	19 0
Do. do. 5 ,,	,, ...	9 8
Do. do. 2 ,,	,, ...	4 0
Do. do. 1 ,,	,, ...	2 0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles...	...	1 12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle ..	...	2 12
In half litre bottle, per bottle	...	1 8

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per ,,
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy. The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Venice Steam Navigation Coy.'s S. S. "ORSEOLO," from VENICE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods, landed at the Prince's Dock, N Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain Hardcastle, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in their respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No survey can be allowed seven days after landing or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Applications for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the survey can take place at the latest on the morning of the seventh day.

G. FERRERO,
Agent, Venice Steam Navigation Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY the 3rd and 4th proximo, those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th August, 1913.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

WANTED A CLERK, on the Permanent Establishment, on Rs. 30 per month. Only those who have passed any of the following examinations and are below 25 years of age, need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received upto 3rd September, 1913. Preference will be given to those who know typewriting work in addition.

(1) The School Final Examination.
(2) The European High School Examination.
(3) The full senior commercial examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
(4) Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 21st August, 1913.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 6th September, 1913, for the work of providing accommodation for 60 civil prisoners in His Majesty's House of Correction Bombay. Value of the work about Rs. 36,256. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 1,800 (one thousand and eight hundred) only, should accompany each tender. Security deposit of Rs. 3,600 (three thousand and six hundred), only (including the earnest money) will be required from the contractor, whose tender will be accepted.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1913.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per whole Share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 10 per quarter share of Rs. 125 free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1913, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 143, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 29th September, 1913, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th September, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th September to the 1st October, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th August, 1913.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1913, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 143 Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 29th September, 1913, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th September, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th September to the 1st October, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th August 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st September 1913, the timings of Mail and Passenger trains on the G. I. P. system will be altered.

2. From that date the Punjab Mail will leave Bombay at 17-15 and arrive Delhi at 21-0. Between Delhi and Lahore the Up and Down Punjab Mails will run via Ghaziabad, Meerut and Saharanpur. Passengers for the D. U. K. Railway will have to change at Delhi unless occupying the Kalka through carriage.

3. The 5 Down Punjab Mail train that starts from Bombay on the 30th August, 1913, will on arrival at Delhi Junction at 23 hours on 31st August 1913, run to Lahore via Ghaziabad, Meerut and Saharanpur instead of via the D. U. K. Railway. Passengers for Stations on the D. U. K. Railway will have to change into the K. I. Railway train on arrival at Delhi Junction unless occupying the Kalka through carriage.

4. Further particulars can be obtained from sheet time tables exhibited at stations or from the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

LAST TWO NIGHTS
OF
SATAN—THE RED DEVIL
AND OUR PRESENT
VARIETY PROGRAMME.

We beg to announce the special engagement
OF
MR. G. GUISE
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.
WHO PLAYED THE ROLE OF
CHARLEY'S AUNT
IN DALLAS COMPANY.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL

FASHIONS FOR ALL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

IT CAN BE OBTAINED AT ANY BOOKSELLER OR RAILWAY BOOKSTALL

If you are told it's "Sold out," please give an order for a copy to be delivered each month, or, if you prefer it, you can have a copy each month,

POSTED DIRECT FROM LONDON 3/- FOR 6 MONTHS BY POST

Just send your full name and address, and enclose stamps or a money order to the value of 3/-, and post it to—The Subscription Department,

FASHIONS FOR ALL,
290, Regent St., London,
ENGLAND.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.

COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.

COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26 Waterloo Street
CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT!

NEW PROGRAMME. 3 STAR DRAMAS.

A DAUGHTER OF THE RED-SKINS.

A Thrilling and Exciting American War Drama.

LADY GODIVA

A Splendid Historical Picture-Portrayal, after the Poem by Lord Tennyson.

THELLY'S HEART. Coloured Drama. | WIFFLES IN A PANIC. Laughter all the way.

3 SHOWS OF 1¼ HOURS.

7 to 8-15; 8-30 to 9-45; 10 to 11-15.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

MALARIA FEVER AND INFLUENZA.

THE OLD REMEDY THAT IS STILL THE MOST CERTAIN CURE, IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

On Sale everywhere. Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY DADAR BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR.

SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION

SHELL MEANS SPEED

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Re. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 413, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either recent or suppressed) injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no observance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.
Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.
Or from:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE
HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Palitana State, a STATE ENGINEER for a period of two years. Must be a well qualified all-round Engineer, with at least 10 years practical experience. Pay up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications. Free quarters. Man with knowledge of Guzerati preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials as to qualifications and character, and stating age and what pay acceptable, to

THE ADMINISTRATOR,
Palitana State, Kathiawar.

WANTED, BOOK-KEEPER for Central Provinces. Must be thoroughly competent and conversant with up-to-date methods of book-keeping. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary required, to—

THE KATNI CEMENT and INDUSTRIAL Co., Ld.,
Cox's Building, Hornby Rd., Bombay.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A RELIABLE ELECTRICIAN to take charge of a small installation. Must be able to attend to lighting, fans and motors. Write stating full particulars to Box No. 952 care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

MILD STEEL TUG—One year old, English. built, 54' by 12½' by 6', C. S. C. Engines, large boiler, steam winch, £2,000.

TEAK STEAM LAUNCH.—Copper fastened throughout, 38' by 8' by 5'. Perfectly new (Lloyd's tested) boiler and new C. S. C. Engines £450.

Apply Box No. 10, care of this Paper

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—(1) A FLAT, on Second Floor, in Harbour View, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly Rent Rs. 70.
(2). FOURTH FLOOR, in House, No. 20, Church Gate Street Monthly Rent Rs. 50.
(3) BUNGLI, on top floor, in House, No. 42-44, Custom House Road. Monthly Rent Rs. 25.

Apply to—
JAFFUR CASSUM MOOSA,
Jail Road, Umerkhari,
Agakhan's Chawl.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

LONDON
HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

THE CHEAPEST Old TOM PEG McTaggart WHISKY.

Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.....GRAHAM'S BLDGS
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent.

Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6
Monthly	„ 2
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly	„ 7 0
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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Columns.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0	per Inch.
Second Insertion	... „ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	... „ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	... „ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Columns. ... Re. 1½ per inch.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sangola, 3,349 tons, Captain C. Scott, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Singapore via Java and Colombo, with a cargo of sugar.

The steamer Kirklee, 2,275 tons, Captain A. Currie, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Glasgow, 12th July, via Manchester and Liverpool with a general cargo.

The French Mail steamer Sydney, 2599 tons, Captain Levequa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, 2nd August, via Colombo, with a general cargo, 9 cabin and 21 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for Marseilles, with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Tannenfels, 3,411 tons, Captain F. Gordes, sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general and the same bottom cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Kawachi Maru, 3821 tons, Captain A. Christiansen, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc. with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Busreh etc., via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Italian Mail S. N. Co's steamer Capri, 4,200 tons, Captain E. Portunato, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe 27th July with a general cargo, 3 cabin and 4 deck passengers.

The steamer Inverkip, 2,806 tons, Captain A. St. G. Glasson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moji 1st August with a cargo of coal.

The steamer, Umgeni, 1,666 tons, Captain A. Hagger, sailed yesterday for Port Said, with a cargo of Manganese ore.

The steamer Strathcarron, 2,806 tons, Captain R. E. Hutcheson, will sail to-day for Baltimore with a cargo of Manganese ore.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bonkura, 1,905 tons, Captain T. B. H. Whytehead will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 3 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 26th August, 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Fox ..... Capt Caulfield ..... R Navy
H M S Alert ..... Comdr Wood ..... R Navy
H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard...R N
H M S Espiegle...Comdr Nunn.....R N
H M S Lawrence .. Lt Comdr Finnis...R I M
R I M S Dufferin.. Comdr E J Headlam.. R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr W C Taylor R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 27

Baron Cawdor...2764 Caskie ...W and A G Co
Badrie.....1613 Fisher .....Azad Stmrs Ld
Bankura.....1208 Whytehead ..M M and Co
China .....4160 Tocque.....China...P & O Co
Cy of Glasgow...4185 Wilson...K Nixon and Co
Capri.....4200 Partunato .....M Italiana
Islami.....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Inverkip.....2806 Glasson.....T M and Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah .... T M and Co
Kola ...570 Minnett .....M M and Co
Kirklee.....2275 Currie .....
Maria Valerie .....2348 Galovich.. A L S N Co
Nurani.....2870 Atkin .....T M and Co
Orsolo.....2849 Chiesay...Venice ...S N Co
Palamcotta .....2207 Elton ..... M M and Co
Rysbergen..... ..... Bergen.....
Saaed.....157 Bonafield.....Port Said..... Arab Stmrs Ld
Strathearn.....2845 Braddon.....K N & Co
Singu..... ...1912 Morrison ...R'goon..... S Wallace Co
Sutherland...2277 Longstaff ..The Bombay Co
Sydney.....2499 Lerigen.....M M and Co
Sango a.....3348 Short.....M M and Co
Uhenfels .....2568 Olbroon ...W & A G and Co
Ujina .....3426 Hill .....M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Wattenfels.....	2334	Reimers.....	Karachi...	29 8	..W & A G & Co
B Banca...	3794	Garwood...	Port Said..	31-8...	P and O Co
C&R Chindwara...	3307	Brocq ..	Calcutta...	30-8	M M and Co
D&E Chanda.....	3960	Gun-Cunningham			M M &Co
H Brin Khorn.....	2440	Proctor...	Dunkirk...	3-9...	K N & Co.
K Kanzler.....	1865	Sobepp...	A Strandes & Co
M Crostafels...	3383	Sacken...	W & A G & Co
O Redbridge	2444	Vasey	Genoa...	4-9	W and A G and Co
P Strathgyle ..	2837	Brown ...	Phil delphia ;	29-6...	I F & Co
Q Hild ...	1144	Salvesan...	B'kok	F F C and Co
Hoseimo...	924	Fanning ...	T Morrison & Co

Off s de K

President .....2086 Schutt .....Durban..... A Strandes and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ula....3425 Oliver...Java...1-9 M M and Co
2 Massilia.....3230 Thomson...L'pool...1-9 .. W and A G and Co
3 Port Said.....2885 Batto...Genoa.....30-8 M Italiana
3 Strathlyon.....2846 Carr...Dunkirk...26-8 K N and Co
4 Bassano...2762 Boxhall...Karachi...23-8... J Finlay & Co
5 Strathcarron .....2606 Hutchinson..... Baltimore 28-8...T M & Co
6 City of Sparta...3468 McNeil...Karachi .. 29-8...K N & Co
8 Marienbad.....4775 Bednas .....Trieste... 1-9...A L S N Co
9 Iran.....4066 Peabody ...Dunkirk.. 2-9 .. K N and Co
9 Assaye...4359 Coldwell...Shanghai...27-8 P and O Co
10 & 11 City of York.....5022 Bumner... 29-6 K N and Co
12&13 Arabia.....4098 Palmer...London..... P and O Co
12&13 Caledonia...3429 Dowell...London...23-8 P & O Co
14 Linga.....951 Manley .....Karachi..... M M & Co
15 Schildturm...3086 Cleppenburg...Philadelphia .. W and A G and Co
16 Amatonga ...2093 Wopster...L'pool...28-8 K N & Co

H W P D

Indravati.....524 Samsoodin .....Bo S N C
Bahaduri..... 829 Ahmed.....Bo S N Co
Satranji.....547 Hosein .....Bo S N Co

H W D

Dwarka..... 789 Moxon .....Busreh...28-8 .. M M and Co

M W D D

Urlana.....3383 Pratt.....M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Sangola	Scott	Java
	Kirklee	Carrie	Glow July 12
27	Capri	Portunato	Kobe July 27
	Sydney	Levique ...	Sydney Aug 2
	Inverkip.....	Glasson ...	Moji Aug. 1

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
27	Assaye	Coldwell	Shanghai
	Samoset	Heath ..	Singa, ore
	Umgeni ...	Hagger ..	Port Said
	Tannenfels...	Gordes.....	Hamburg &c.
	Kawchi Maru	Christiansen	Kobe &c.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Strathcarron Hutcheson for Baltimore.
„ Bankura Whytehead for Persian Gulf.
„ Dwarka Moxon for Busreh &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Palamcotta for Durban.
„ Salsette (to arrive) for Aden.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chantala, arrived at Port Said on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana left Port Said on the afternoon of the 26th inst.

The Anchor Line's steamer Scindia arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 26th inst.

The Natal Line steamer Umzumbi, Homeward bound, arrived at Suez on the 25th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Sparta s—20 cwts Country clay, C Macdonald and Co.
City of York s—11,800 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
Massilia s—797 cwts groundnut oil cake, Turner Morison and Co; 14 cases iron cylinders, Cox's Shipping Agency; 2,000 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 194 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales wool, Bombay Company; 40 bales wool, Jadhovji Karra; 64 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of York s—9640 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Massilia s—27,060 cwts linseed, 11,100 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—5940 cwts mussoor, 15,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—516 cwts coriander seed, P Jethabhoy; 8 cwts malbar canes, D S Postvalla.
Brinkhurn s—5,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 3,794 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 135 bales hemp, S Ramrickdas; 8 cwts cotton waste S Raichand.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—17 tons coal Greaves cotton and Co.
Strathearn s—10,001 cwts cottonseed Arjoon Khimji; 375 cwts myrabolums, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Schildturm s—75 bales cotton cuttings, 62 bales gunny wrapers, 125 cwts buffalo pickers, 20 bales savri cotton, Saloman Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Schildturn s—200 bales cotton waste Soloman Brog.

FOR BALTIMORE

Strathcarron s—100 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—2,091 cwts casterseed J M Bilimoria and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed Kilchand Devchand and Co; 628 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton waste, 99 bales savri cotton W Wolt and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Crostafels s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 160 cwts, persian gum, S Khetsee and Co.
Wartenfels s—4,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 200 cwts, mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—103 cwts finnel seed, 75 cwts gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy; 4 pkges tanned hides, Allen Bros.
Marienbad s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 914 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR FIUME

Marie Valerie s—4000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Marie Valeria s—5000 cwts wheat, Rall Bros.
Marienbad s—400 bales cotton, 1000 cwt cotton seed, 100 bales hemp, Rall Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Capri s—3000 cwts linseed, 1000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 951 cwts linseed, 3001 cwts casterseed, C Boggiano and Co; 1000 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.
Port said s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros
Redbridge s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Capri s—1709 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co; 14,000 cwts wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co.
Port said s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE

Marienbad s—2bales cotton twist, I David.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Redbridge s—550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 7000 cwts linseed, Kilchand Devchand and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kawachi maru s—800 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUG. 27.

Steamer Palamcotta from Durban, Agents M M and Co.—1,290 tons 14 cwts coal, 660 bags potatoes, 14 cases empty cylinders, 1 case horns, 1 case 56 pieces Ivory, 3 cases hippo teeth, 85 cases ghee, 1,352 bags cowries, 2,517 bundles cloves, 475 pieces Colombo wood, 1 box silver rupees.

Steamer Singu from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.—5,44,490 gallons, 997 cases kerosine oil, 999 drums benzine, 9,891 daums 500 tons petrol, 80 casks mineral grease, 704 casks lubricating oil.

Steamer Sangola from Java, Agents M M and Co.—66, 783 bags sugar.

Steamer Inverkip from Moji, Agents Turner Morisson and Co.—6,500 tons coal

Steamer Capri from Kobe, Agents S W D Servisi Maritime—6 packages bamboo, 60 cases refined camphor, 1,300 cases cassia, 5 bags bubebs, 34 bags 45 baskets gambier, 6 cases glass bangles, 5 cases glass beads, 340 bags beans, 1,933 bags rice, 46 packages mats, 32 rolls mattings, 61 bundles gum benjamin, 48 bundles straw boards, 11 cases paper, 9 bundles cumminseed 126 bags betelnuts, 102 bags nutmegs, 24 cases 11 boxes mace, 80 bags sago flour, 27 cases cotton singlets, 26 packages tea, 580 bundles sandlewood 163 pces sleepers, 5,319 pces planks.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COATES—August 20, at Lahore, to Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Coates, a daughter.
LEAHY—On the 20th August, at Carady Goody Estate, Peermade, the wife of W. H. G. Leahy, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HIGHT—On the 24th August, at the General Hospital, Madras, William Walter, the fifth and youngest son of the late General Charles Hight, Madras Staff Corps, aged 43.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Khandesh Press Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 31, Churchgate-street, 4-10. p.m.
Concert in the Cathedral High School, 9-30. p.m.
Cercle Litteraire : Annual General Elections, followed by an entertainment; Prof. J. E. Davar on "The Progress of French"; Petit's French Library, 6 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30 only.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : Three things win love—piety, humility, and generosity.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 15th inst., left Aden, at 6 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-25	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	1-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

SURAT DISPENSARY.—The following is the number of out patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary at Kurwa road of Surat in the month of July :—Men 2,198; women 2,068; children 1,393; total 5,659.

Postal Notice.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Kawachi Marce" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p. m. to-day instead of on the 27th instant as previously notified.

LECTURE.—Mr. Sital Prasad Brahamchari will lecture in Hindi at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this (Thursday) evening at 6.30 p. m. (S. T.). Subject—"True Happiness." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCES MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 15 p. m. to-day.

HOLIKA SAMMELAN SPORTS.—The Holika Sammelan Committee, during the four days of their operations at the time of the Shimga festival, organized sports for schoolboys. About 350 boys from various Parsi and Hindu schools in Bombay joined in them. There were 15 kinds of events, including long jumps, high jumps, races, foot-ball competitions, cricket and other native games which were witnessed by large crowds. The successful competitors in these sports were given prizes worth about Rs. 75 on Monday evening at a meeting in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, presided over by Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, of the Hindu cricket team.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E. V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 28th August, 1913.

770. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.
Dress.—Mufti.

771. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

772. Recruits Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

773. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoot on Sunday 31st August Distances.—700 yards, 500 yards 400 yards Figures 4.

774 Lecture.—The Adjutant will give a lecture to-day Thursday, the 29th instant, at 7 p m at Head-Quarters.
Subject—Attack.
All ranks are invited to attend.

775. Promotion.— Reference Regimental Order 763 dated 25th instant after No 6854 L-Cpl W Casling to be Corporal add No 6869 L-Cpl B Cabbins to be Corporal.

(81.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. B.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIMINGS from the 1st September, 1913.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and Delhi ; Ghaziabad ; Meerut ; Saharanpur ; Lahore; Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

Bogie Stock. Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow ; Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and Peshawar.

DOWN from Bombay. H. M.	STATIONS.	UP to Bombay. H. M.
17-15...Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.....Arr.	12-35
22-26...Arr.	Manmad .....Dep.	7-24
8-18... „	Bhopal ..... „	21-16
11- 4... „	Bina ..... „	18-32
13-25... „	Jhansi ..... „	15-57
15-14... „	Gwalior ..... „	13-48
17-45... „	Agra Cantonment „	11-14
18-41... „	Muttra ..... „	10-19
21- 0... „	Delhi ..... „	8- 0
21-30...Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-35
22- 9... „	Ghaziabad.....Dep.	7- 5
23-10... „	Meerut Cantt. ... „	5-59
1-24... „	Saharanpur ..... „	3-58
3- 0... „	Amballa Cantonment ..... „	2-11
5-18... „	Ludhiana ..... „	23-44
6-24... „	Jullundur ..... „	22-37
8- 4... „	Amritsar ..... „	21- 1
9-33... „	Lahore ..... „	20- 0
16- 5... „	Rawalpindi ..... „	13-32
20-13...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... „	8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.		12-35
21- 0.....Arr.	Delhi	Dep.		8- 0
21-30.....Dep.		Arr.		7-10
2-45.....Arr.	Amballa	Dep.		2-17
3-40.....Dep.		Arr.		1-50
5-33.....Arr.	Kalka	Dep.		0-40
6-15.....Dep.		Arr.		0-11
12-45.....Arr.	Simla	Dep.		18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.		12-35
13-25.....Arr.	Jhansi	Dep.		15-57
14- 0.....Dep.		Arr.		15-20
16-20.....Dep.	Orai	Dep.		13-14
18-45..... „	Cawnpore ... „			11- 8
20- 0.....Arr.	Lucknow..... „			9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

THE STARS AND AGRICULTURE.

The regulation of cultivation by Stars is the novel theme of an article in the "Agricultural Journal" of the Bihar and Orissa Government. It is not generally known that Indian cultivators are guided by the stars in their agricultural operations, but as they are mostly illiterate and ignorant of scientific observations, they cling tenaciously to the rules and traditions laid down by the ancient astronomers. It is, therefore, according to these rules that agriculturalists determine the appropriate time for breaking virgin soil, when to plough, sow and irrigate their crops. The stars which are held to be auspicious for the success of any special operation are nineteen in number and the best for cultivation is the constellation Rohini from the end of May, but if there is no rain during Rohini operations are carried on in the Mrigashira period from the beginning of June. Ashlesha is reputed to be the worst of all the stars in its influence on crops, and anything sown or planted during the period of this star, it is said, does not thrive. Such is the native belief that there is a popular saying that if under certain conditions, rain falls on the head of an elephant in Swati (end of October and beginning of November) the most valuable pearl known as Gajumukta is formed, and if it falls on a clump of bamboos it forms a most valuable medicine called Bansalochan. It is to be noted that the influence of the stars in the season from December to March is not considered material to the success of agricultural operations.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	August	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri	29	m 9 32	27 0
		9 13 a	25 7
Sat	30	m 10 15	28 1
		10 13 a	26 10
Sun	31	m 10 56	23 0
		11 4 a	23 0

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in
Fri	29	m 2 24	16 10
		3 38 a	19 8
Sat	30	m 3 19	16 0
		4 20 a	18 3
Sun	31	m 4 10	15 4
		5 0 a	16 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
29 (Friday)	do 6h. 23m.	do 6h. 57m.
30 (Saturday)	do 6h. 23m.	do 6h. 56m.
31 (Sunday)	do 6h. 23m.	do 6h. 55m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Aug. 25th, 5h. 47·8m. a.m.; New Moon, Sept. 1st, 2h. 8·1m. a.m.; First Quarter, 7th, 6h. 35·7m. p.m.; Full Moon, 15th, 15·9m. 1h. p.m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 26th Aug. to 6 a.m. on the 27th August :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	4	1
Total mortality from all causes		89

The Cavalry strength of the force to manœuvre in Eastern Bengal next cold weather will consist of two squadrons of the 12th Cavalry and one squadron of the 17th Cavalry.

WEATHER IN INDIA.

DISTURBED WEATHER IN GUJARAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

Depression of yesterday over Sind is now on a largely diffused area of low pressure, which is giving disturbed weather over Baluchistan, Sind and Gujarat, but the rainfall is not heavy.

A disturbance affecting the extreme north gave some heavy rain yesterday in Kashmir and the Punjab. Conditions at the head of the Bay remain unchanged.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Gujarat, the Konkan and the Madras Deccan; fairly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, the United Provinces, Kashmir, and Central India west; and local in Upper Burma, Assam, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Bihar, East Rajputana, the east of the Central Provinces, Mysore, Malabar, south-east Madras, and the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts :—Mergui, Tavoy and Maymyo, one and a half inches; Calcutta and Sambalpur, one ; Gaya, a half ; Gorakhpur and Bahraich, one and a half; Sirsa, Sialkot and Khashab, three-quarters; Luchiana, three; Lahore, two; Rawalpindi, five; Murree, four; Simla and Lyallpur, one and a half; Montgomery, one; Gulmarg two; Cherat, one; Peshawar, a half; Dera Ismail Khan, three-quarters; Mount Abu, three; Bhuj, four.

Forecast :—Decrease of rainfall in the Punjab, otherwise little change.

LAHORE, Aug. 27.

After an abnormally high temperatures for about two weeks, nearly two and-a-half inches of rain fell at Lahore in the twenty-four hours ending this morning. The mean temperature has been reduced to five degrees below normal.

AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Sangola," Captain C. Scott, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Java, reports having experienced strong monsoon and high sea. The French mail steamer "Sydney," Captain Lorigen, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, met with very rough weather during the voyage. The Italian mail S. N. Co.'s steamer "Capri," 4,200 tons, Captain E. Portunato, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, encountered strong S.-W. monsoon.

STORM SIGNAL.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has received the following telegram on August 27th, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

Disturbance disappearing, high winds likely to cease.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade.	St G. Hos.
	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	76·01	72·61	73·47
Wednesday, 27th Aug...	0·22	0·08	0·07
Total.....	76·23	72·69	73·54
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.			

BOOT FACTORY, SION.
Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 26th August	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 0	73 58

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (26th)...	95·3	84·5	...	0·00
Jask ...	100·8	85·3	...	0·00
Muskat (26th) ...	102·8	87·1	...	0·0
Multan ...	85·3	74·5	0·02	9·89
Rawalpindi ...	81·9	63·1	5·05	?
Lahore ...	96·4	73·7	2·30	17·55
Sirsa ...	99·8	17·5	0·82	15·74
Ambala ...	93·5	72·9	0·22	23·07
Delhi ...	94·5	80·3	...	12·80
Agra ...	89·0	77·0	0·02	6·99
Mainpuri ...	86·2	?	0·20	8·61
Jhansi ...	91·1	77·0	...	8·40
Cawnpore ...	90·6	75·0	0·65	15·80
Allahabad ...	88·6	77·5	0·31	19·42
Jacobabad ...	84·1	75·4	...	2·35
Karachi ...	78·0	71·0	0·10	12·01
Ajmer ...	84·6	72·7	...	9·32
Jaipur ...	92·2	72·1	...	11·42
Kotah ...	87·6	73·6	...	14·6
Bhuj ...	74·0	64·0	3·96	28·59
Dwarka ...	78·8	74·2	0·61	15·62
Veraval ...	80·6	77·3	0·05	24·36
Rajkot ...	78·6	70·8	0·26	25·26
Bhavnagar Para.	89·5	74·3	0·13	31·38
Surat ...	85·4	74·6	0·09	33·45
Ahmedabad ...	84·6	73·2	0·20	28·08
Deesa ...	74·8	69·9	0·70	32·7
Neemuch ...	81·4	68·5	...	21·82
Indore ...	...	69·1	0·34	35·11
Jubbulpore ...	82·3	75·3	...	27·8
Saugor ...	81·8	70·1	...	20·88
Hoshangabad ...	83·1	70·9	...	33·97
Khandwa ...	87·7	70·6	...	32·94
Akola ...	89·2	69·5	...	21·12
Amraoti ...	87·3	70·3	...	29·78
Nagpur ...	88·6	73·8	...	40·07
Chanda ...	89·0	73·0	...	40·85
Raipur ...	87·7	76·6	...	31·21
BOMBAY ...	86·3	77·5	0·10	62·54
Ratnagiri ...	83·3	74·9	0·29	62·75
Mormugao ...	85·5	75·2	0·30	76·84
Karwar ...	84·7	74·0	0.43	79·57
Malegaon ...	86·9	67·1	...	11·43
Ahmednagar ...	84·6	63·0	0·06	17·80
Poona ...	82·5	67·3	0·06	21·57
Sholapur ...	88·3	67·1	0·52	10·60
Bijapur ...	90·2	68·3	...	8·80
Belgaum ...	76·3	64·5	0·17	30·15
Aurangabad ...	85·4	65·5	...	16·57
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	88·4	71·7	...	33·64
Hyderabad ...	88·3	71·7	...	12·76
Mangalore ...	82·8	73·3	0·50	74·80
Calicut ...	83·8	76·6	...	63·72
Cochin ...	85·2	77·2	...	68·07
Colombo ...	87·5	77·0	...	12·50
Masulipatam ...	95·3	80·7	...	7·30
Bellary ...	96·5	72·3	...	3·07
Cuddapah ...	99·0	7·.5	0·14	5·42
Madras ...	96·5	81·6	...	3·94
Bangalore ...	84·8	66·8	...	9·36
Coimbatore ...	91·4	72·3	...	2·3
Trichinopoly ...	101·1	78·8	...	1·95
Negapatam ...	96·7	77·7	...	4·46

Bombay Local Rainfalls : J J H = 0·92 (76·22) ; G T H=0·08 (72·69) ; St G H=0·07 (73·54) ; C P=0·10 (62·54).

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours. In. Cts.	From 1st June to date. In. Cts.
72	63	2 16	179 24

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 27th August, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been widespread in the north Punjab and nearly general in the east Punjab ; Rawalpindi has had 5·05", Lahore 2·30", Sirsa 0·82" and Ambala 0·22". Skies are heavily clouded in the north and the south-west Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both maximum and minimum temperature are in defect at Rawalpindi and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme western districts ; Mainpuri has had 0·20", Cawnpore 0·65" and Allahabad 0·31". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in the extreme western districts. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi records 0·10" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in moderate to large defect in Sind; minimum temperature is below normal in upper Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Kathiawar and north Gujarat and local in west Central India ; Bhuj has had 3·96", Dwarka 0·61", Rajkot 0·26", Bhavnagar-Para 0·13", Ahmedabad 0·50", Deesa 0·70" and Indore 0·34". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is lower than usual in the northern half of the division, more especially during the day.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general ; Bombay has had 0·10", Ratnagiri 0·29", Mormugao 0.30" and Karwar 0·43". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. —Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan ; Sholapur has had 0·52" and Belgaum 0·17". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the widespread and heavy rain in the north Punjab and nearly general and light to moderate rain in the east Punjab The depression over Sind has disappeared but a residual area of relatively slightly low pressure persists over lower Sind and Cutch. Rainfall has again been nearly general in Kathiawar and north Gujarat but has ceased in upper Sind and Rajputana, while in lower Sind and the south-west Punjab it has been very light. Rainfall has been fairly general in the United Provinces, nearly general in the Konkan, and local in West Central India, Malabar and the Bombay and the Madras Deccan.

Fairly general rain is likely in the submontane districts of the Punjab ; local rain over the rest of the Punjab, Gujarat, Kathiawar, and on the west coast of the Peninsula ; some showers in the United Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 26. BOMBAY, Aug. 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74		unchgd
3 do. Rentes	88 1-4		··
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	99 1-2	1-4	
do. do. Gov. Securities... ...	64		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 7-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 5-8		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	59 1-2		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·24 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·45	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·86 1-8		1-3
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight ..	3 11-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 1-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7-8		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	2 ·-1		3-8
do. 7 day Market Loans -	2 7-8		1-8

Bar Gold ..77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate 1s. 3 7 8d. Unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by India and China selling.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 225,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady—Limited business
Futures Firm
Manchester Strong
Total Sales ... 4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 300
Imports ... 4,0 0
Mid-Americans ... 6·1+07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown .. 9·60 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 58	6·50	6 47
+11	+10	+10
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb**
6·42	6 42	6 43
+10	+10	+11
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**
6·44	6·46	6·47	6·48
+10	+11	+11	+11

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 12·27 Oct. 12·06.
New York official noon call Aug. 12·30 Oct. 12·05.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 12·75, Oct. 12·06.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	30,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year...	33,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	1, 0
" Exports to Continent ...	8,000
" Spot Cotton	12·45 unchgd

Futures—Month of Aug. 12·18—01
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·96+04

Advanced in commission house buying and declined on Southern selling of futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton 12 3-16 unchgd
Futures month of Aug. ... Mutilated
Futures month of Oct. ... do
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady
Liverpool, Aug. 23.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Quiet but firm
Tone Cloths Firm but only small business doing
Weft American "54" ... 10 1-2
Weft Egyptian "60" ... 18 1-8
Tone—Yarn—Market .. Steady.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 1-2
Twist "32" W T C .. 10 1-8
Twist "32" B ... 10 1-2
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... 12 7 1-2
Twist "35" W T J ... 10 3-8
Twist "36" B ... 10 3-4
Twist "42" ... 12 3-8
Twist American "60" ... 16 1-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 21 5 8
Grey shirtings 39 in by 37 1-2
33 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Hessing 7 7
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13 lbs ... 8 3
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Rangs ... 3 0 1-2
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends .. 2 2 1-2
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Lipm as No. 1500...Not quoted
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 10 3-4
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 10 15 19
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—
Liverpool .. 5 3-4
Buyers or Sellers ...Nomital
Months ... Sept.-Oct.
Water Twist American 80s. 10 1-8 pence
" " " 40s. 11 1-2
Mule " " 40s. 10 7-8
" " " 50s. 12 5-8
" " " 6 s. 14 3-4
" " Egyptian 40s. 16 1-2
" " " 50s. 17
" " " 60s. 18

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... .
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-2unchgd
Do. Months Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Lon.—Value
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal
Tone—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT
New South Wales ... 33 3-4
Do. Months— Sept- ot—Sellers

SEEDS

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 54 unchgd
Do. Months ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs 85 p c. ex-ship ...54 1 2 unchgd
Do. Months— Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports. Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 48 3-4 unchgd
Do Months Aug.-Sept
Do. Name of Port.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship .. 49 1
Do. Months— Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Flat.
Linseed Calcutta 48 3-3 1
Do. Months— Aug.-Sept.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...46 3-4—1-2
Do Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value —Flat

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ...27-1-0unchgd
Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers.—Hull

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE
Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 1-2+1-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 5 1-2—1 1-2d
Aug.-Sept.—Done—Easier.
METLS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £70 1-2
Copper Braziers ... £84+1-4
Yellow Metal ... 7 1-3d. unchgd.
FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.
ARRIVALS:—
"Romara." "Salamis".
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar
C & F India (Jute bags) ..12 9 3-4 +8-4l.
Do. Months of Shipments...Oct.-Dec. —Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Only small business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar
C & F India ...11 9 3-4 Sellers.
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.
Tone—No change—No business.
German Beet-root 88 p. ...9 7 1-4+1 1-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.—Sellers.
9 4 +1-4d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—New crop steady—Old crop firm
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...13 6—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Slightly easier.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Bombay .. 11 3 unchgd.
Month of Shipments Aug.-Sept.—Value.
Tone—Steady.
C and F Calcutta ... 11 4 1-2 unchgd
Aug.-Sept.—Value—Steady

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [Aug. 27th 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY SEA on 25th Aug. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	3	3,517
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	2	2,468

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Ben. rate since 7th Aug. 4 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 7th Aug. 4 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July 5 "

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' Sight Credits. There has been very little doing either way.
We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d.
	Jan.-Feb.
Do. do Francs Ready	...1 0 3-4
Do. do Marks "	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147 1-4
Shanghai "	200
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened at 96 1-16 for Cash and the first settlement and later on declined to 95 15-16, but closes with sellers at 96. The rate for the second settlement has kept 1-8 lower than the above.
We quote:—

Cash	... Rs.	96 0 0
1st Settlement	... "	96 0 0
2nd "	... "	95 14 0

BULLION.—
Yesterday the London market for bar silver was 1-8 lower for ready at 27 7-16 and 1-16 lower for forward at 27 5-8. New York was 1-4 down at 59 1-2. The local market has kept quiet but steady with a moderate business doing. The opening rates were 70 ex duty for ready and 69 13-16 for the first settlement, and these are unchanged at the close.
We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	21 2 6
Australian Gold	... "	24 1 9
Sovereign Gold	... "	15 0 ·
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... "	70 0 0
1st Settlement	... "	69 13 0
2nd Settlement	... "	69 13 0
Silver (sum duty)		
Ready	... "	79 6 0
1st Settlement	... "	79 3 0
2nd Settlement	... "	79 3 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—
The following are the latest telegrams received here:—
WELD AND CO.:—Liverpool:—"Market opened lower than expected on long liquidation and some short selling on expectation of a reaction after such a sharp advance. Still very little hedge selling. No rains reported yet. Market closed firm on strength of New York, also on National Ginners' report condition 70·5. Continued short covering; very little cotton for sale in afternoon. We cannot confirm the reports of a lock out in Lancashire." Egyptians:—"Private reports state continuation of low Nile causing anxiety." New York:—"Market declined on some long liquidation and some Southern selling. American spinners have been buying fairly the last few days." Weather and crop news:—"With the exception of Texas and Oklahoma, crop accounts up to 23rd August were very favourable. We are now receiving complaints from Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Journal of Commerce reports deterioration during the month in Carolina, Georgia and Missouri owing to drought." Estimates of crop condition on 25th August:—"Memphis Appeal:—69·6 (Texas 67, Oklahoma 76). National Ginners 70·5. Our New York friends 73·9 (against last month 83 0) showing Texas 66·5, Oklahoma 65."
HABERSHAM KING: (Through Messrs. Brusl and Co.) "The damage through drought to date will probably amount to 500,000 bales. I think the market is approaching the top."
GRUNING AND CO.:—"Advance due to bull operators re-entering the market. Crop accounts continue less favourable. The feeling in favour of cotton is increasing."
CHARLES WILLIAMS:—"Drought continues doing harm. Receipts will be heavy soon. Spinners buying only for immediate requirements. Bull liquidation. Prices are at a very unsafe point."
HORNBY HEMEBRYK:—"Difficult to give an opinion. All depends on weather. Damage done by drought is serious in portions of Texas and Oklahoma."
DICK BROTHERS:—"Present prices seem high enough."
There were some fairly sharp fluctuations in the home markets yesterday. Liverpool declined early in the day, but closed with an advance of 11 points. New York opened 14 up for October and advanced further, but closed only 4 up. These changes were due other causes than weather reports, i.e., liquidation and crop condition estimates. The latter throw no light on the subject, as they range from 73·9 per cent. to 69·6 per cent. No reports of rain have so far been received. The local market is irregular. Last night good Broach advanced to Rs. 296, this morning it opened at Rs. 393. There has been a moderate business doing during the day and small fluctuations have occurred in good Broach, the closing rate being Rs. 293 1-2. Fully good Bengal January is easier, there being many sellers of Bengals owing to good rains reported in these districts. Ready cotton is steady with a moderate enquiry.
QUOTATIONS:—

OLD CROP

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola...	253	Sept
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	267	do
Good M. G. Coompta ...	277	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	277	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	272	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	295	do

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	293 1-2	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	293-4	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	291	"
" " Yeotmal ...	287	"
" " Dhamangaon ...	284	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	279	"
" " Amraoti ...	281	"
" " Khandeish ...	265	"
F. G. " Khandesh ...	252	"
Fine " Bengal ...	248-9	"
F. G. Bengal ...	237 1-2	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING—
Opening Tone ... Easy
Estimated Sales ... 4,000
Total Imports ... 2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·51	6·43	6·40
—07	—07	—07
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
6·35	6 35	6 36
—7	—07	—07
Feb.-Mar.	**March-April**	**April-May.**
6·37	6·39	6·40
—07	—07	—07

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is easier. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 8 0 0	S.T.
September	" 8 12 6	S.T.
May 1914	" 9 11 9	S.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 9 0	S.T.
Brown Cawnpore	" 7 12 0	S.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 8 12 0	S.T.
Yellow Gujerat	" 8 14 0	S.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Bold White 85p.c. Rs. 56 0 0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutch Rs. 43 0 0 Jan.-Feb.
POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 21 14 0 S.T.
CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0
OTTONSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 25
GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
New Crop Bold Rs. 47 0 0 Jan.-Feb.
MOWRASEED—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 8 0 0 S.T.
WHEAT:—
The market is quiet. We quote.
White Pissi 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 1 0 S.T.
White Delhi Sept, " 5 7 0 S.T.
White Delhi May 1914 " 5 9 0 S.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	1,6 5
Bank of India ...	...	68 3-4
Western Bank ...	...	86
Indian Specie ...	...	92 3-4

MILLS.

David ...	...	570
Kohinoor ...	...	795
New Great Eastern ...	...	240
Standard ...	...	1,392 1-2
Fazulbhai ...	...	652 1-2
Finlay ...	...	342 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur M. Syndicate ...	...	22 1-4
Bombay E. S. & E. C. Ord...	...	187
Bombay E. S. & E. C. Pre...	...	173 1-2
Bombay S N Ordy ...	...	225
Colaba Land and Mill ...	...	1,450

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	592 1-2

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 23 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	...	...	1,843 bales.
Wheat	...	...	23,055 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	26,537 "
Rapeseed	...	...	2,·75 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	394 "
Poppyseed	...	...	561 "
Groundnuts...	...	...	534 "
Castorseed	...	...	10,·01 "
Rice	...	...	28,9 0 "
Myrabolams...	...	...	1,113
Cottonseed	...	...	5 101 "
Mowraseed	...	...	7,842 "
Gram	...	...	2,233 "
Jowar	...	...	2,8 7 "
Maize	...	...	nil "
Barley	...	...	761 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, August 26

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports	31,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	... 1,900 do
Exports to Continent	... 8,007 do
Spot Cotton at New York	... 12·45
Future Cotton at New York August	... 12·17 -2
Future Cotton at New York October	... 11·96+4
Spot closing tone	... ..
Futures closing tone	... Steady

General Tone Market opened:—Steady and early advance on commission house buying later declined owing to Southern selling of Futures in the local market

NEW ORLEANS, August 26.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12 3-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—August ...	... 12·49+7
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ...	... 11·98+1
Future closing tone.—	... Quiet

LIVERPOOL, August 26.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed firm.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Firm.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Firm.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	4,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	300 "
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	4,000
Cocconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	... ...	4 3-4
Cocconada Ginned—London C. I. F.	... ...	4 13-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown		9 6
Good Bhownaggur	...	5 9-16d.
Good Bengal	... ...	5 1-32d.
F. G. Bengal	... ...	5 6-32d.
Fine Bengal	... ...	5 10-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn...		5 6-32d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	...	5 23-32d. Sellers
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	...	10 5-8
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills)		10 5-8
Weft 54 American	...	11 5-8
Weft 80 Egyptian	...	18 1-4
Weft 32's	... ...	14
Twist 36	... ...	10 1-16
Twist 42	... ...	11 1-4
Twist American 60...	...	16 1-2
Twist Egyptian 60 ...	...	17 3-4
Twist Egyptian 80 ...	...	21
Tone of Fine Yarns—	...	Steady
Tone of Coarse Yarns—		do.
General Tone of Yarn Market—		do.
Mid American at Liverpool		6·81+7

Cotton delivery mid uplands G.O. C. Liverpool,

Aug.-Sept.	6·58+11
Sept.-Oct.	6·50+ 0
Oct.-Nov.	6·47+10
Nov.-Dec.	6·42+10
Dec.-Jan.	6·42+10
Jan.-Feb.	6·43+11
Feb.-Mar.	6·44+10
Mar.-Apl.	6·46+11
April-May	6·47+11

MANCHESTER, August 26.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Strong and market advancing—There is good Demand for Staples.

LONDON, August 26.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Retraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Aug.-Sept.—Ldn 48 6 Done
Do. Bombay eship (per 416lbs) ...Aug.-Sept—Antwerp ... 49 9 Sellers
Do. La Plata...Aug.-Sept—Antwerps, ... 47 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at close... Quiet with little doing
Do. Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Aug.— £ 6 0-0
do ... Oct.-Nov.— £25-0-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...Aug.-Sept, —Dunkirk ... 66 3 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk 48 9 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk ... 54 "
Do. Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk ... 54 3. "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ... ...
Do. Jamba Red— " ... ...
Do. Tone of Market at close.—Quiet
Cotton Seed. Bombay parcels, Aug.-Sept.—Hull... 27-1-6
Cotton Tone of Market at Close.—Quiet

LONDON, August 26.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi Sellers.
Aug.-Sept—London... 37 9 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Aug.-Sept.—London... Nominal.
Do. Club No. 2 Aug.-Sept.—London ... 37 9 "
Do. Choice white Delhi Aug.-Sept—London... Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close Steady
Do. South Australian ... Aug.-Sep:— 36 6 Sellers
Do. Rosario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. No sellers
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... Steady
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool October— 7 2 1-8
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .
Karachi Barley ...Aug.-Sept—London—25 9 Sellers—.....

LONDON, August 26.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg August ... 9 6 3-4 "
German Beet-root. 88 per cent. F.O.B. Bombay, Oct.-Dec. 9 5 "
" Closing Tone of Market, Steady
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Oct.-Dec. .....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Oct.-Dec. 12 9 "
German Closing Tone Market— Steady,
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug. .....
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta Jany. Mar. 11 9 3-4 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Steady
Mauritius Crystals C. and F. Calcutta ...Aug.-Sept.—11 4 1-2 Value
C and F Bombay Aug.-Sept.— 11 3 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. .....
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— ...Jany. Mar. 12 10 1-2 "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, Aug. 26.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (verage 17) Value.
C. I. F., Calcutta ... Sept-Dec.... 11 "
Java Sugar. 16-18. (verage 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. 11 3 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I.F. Calcutta...
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi .. Sept.-Dec.... 11 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay and Kochi Jan.-Mar 11 4 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi...
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Sept.-Dec. 12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Jan.-Mar. 12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi. Sept.-Dec. 12 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bombay or Kochi Jan.-Mar. 12 4 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi... Closing Tone of Market— Firm
Special Feature do

LONDON, August 26

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B ...£70 0 0
" Best English Selected £72 15 0
" Brazers £74 0 0
" Tone of Market ... Firm
Hard Spelter £19 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool £142 0 0
Yellow Metal ... 7 1 8
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B. L'pool 11 0 0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool 0 14 3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ... 2 14 7½
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro, ... 2 17 0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie 3 17 0
Lead Pig English 20 15 0
Tone of Steel Market ... Steady
Silver, Spot 27 7-16
" 2 months hence ... 27 5-8
" Tone of Market— ... Quiet
" Special Feature ... .

LONDON, August 26.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ... 27 7-16
Silver 2 Months ... 27 5-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet.
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ... .
Rentes 3 p. c. ... ...£ 88 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ...£ 74
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c. ...£ 9 1-4
Sterling loan £39 1-4
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...£ 76 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...£ 64
Bar Gold per oz. sh ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ... ...
Closing Tone of Finance Market ... ...
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 4 1-2 p.c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs. ... 25·2a 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... ... 20·45
New York (Demand Bills) ds ... ... 4·86 1-4
Interest day to day loans 2 5-8
Do. 7 days Market loans 2 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... 3 11-16
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ... 4 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 7-8

LONDON, August 26.

LIVERPOOL, August 27

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 6,000
Tone of Market ... Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Aug.-Sept...	6 58	6·49
Sept.-Oct....	6·50	6·41
Oct.-Nov....	6·47	6 38
Nov.-Dec....	6 42	6·33
Dec-Jan. ..	6 42	6 38
Jan.-Feb. ..	6·43	6·34
Feb.-Mar....	6·44	6·35
Mar.-Apl ...	6 46	6·37
April-May...	6·47	6·38

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Jable Perfect.
Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th August.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Afzilla are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-13).
Private telegrams in code and cipher for Roumania are prohibited. This applies to Telegrams for Offices in Roumania (12-7-13).
Prohibition of Cipher or code language applies only to private messages destined for or transiting Bulgaria except telegrams exchanged between diplomatic legations (26 7-13).
Telegrams for all places in Equador except Guayaquil Santa Elena and Esmeraldas should be accepted at sender's risk. Telegrams for Juan Del Sur in Nicaragua should be accepted without restrictions (31-7-13).
Greek telegraph offices are open for international traffic at Seres, Drama, Cavalla, Demirhissar, Neverokop, Portision, Drani in Macedonia. Traffic passes via Syra, Salonika. Rates are same as for European countries. Telegrams should be accepted at sender's risk (1-8-13).
Albanian office opened at Scutari. Rates same as for those for Turkey in Europe (5-8-13.
Turkish offices opened at Adrianople, Kirk Killisse, Babaesti and Redesto at rates applicable to Turkey in Europe (7-8-13).
Until further notice telegrams for Turkey can be accepted if written in plain English, French, Turkish or German only (5-8-13).
Censorship is exercised on all plain telegrams for Venezuela without exception (8-8-13).
Owing to interruption Yangtze lines telegrams for China coast or countries beyond should not be accepted via Bhamo route until further orders (9-8-13)
Prohibition of cipher and code telegrams to Greece is now withdrawn (16-8-13).
Greek administration notify that correspondence with Chio Tenedos Lemnos Salonika Florina Kozana Vodena Serrsia Elassona has been opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to international service Sellingrad (Mustapha Pasha) Gorna (D Joumai) Bala Lozengedi Kirk Kilise Seres Demin Hissar Dede Agharj and Nevrokop charges for above-mentioned places same as for Europe (19-12-12).
Telegrams in secret language for Crete may now be accepted. This cancels a previous notification issued on 18th October last. (25-8-13).

WINDOWS HAVE PANES but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs, etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAME	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1265
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	68½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	171
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1400
Bank of Rangoon ..	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	13
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9 "	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	62½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	56
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12·10	3 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	£125	£1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	910
Alliance ...	1000	1006	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ..	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ..	250	250	15	745
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	535
Century ...	100	100	3	270
Central India ...	500	500	70	2132½
China ...	1000	1000	...	750
Ohao Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1490
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	145
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	265
Crowr ...	500	500	20	500
David ...	450	250	10	570
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	632½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1630
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	242½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyowards and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Balco ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	795
Leopold ...	...	...	...	..
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2175
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1475
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3175
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3000
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

GREAT EBOR HANDICAP.

FAVOURITE WINS BY A HEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The result of the Great Ebor Handicap was :—

Junior..... 1
Charlton..... 2
At Last..... 3

Twelve ran.

Won by a head ; three lengths between second and third.

The betting at the start was :—

2 to 1 against Junior.
100 to 8 against Charlton.
7 to 2 against At Last.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Surrey beat Gloucestershire, at Bristol, by 303 runs.

Sussex beat Warwickshire at Brighton, by six wickets.

Kent beat Northamptonshire, at Dover, by five wickets.—Reuter.

LORD HARRIS AND BAD LIGHT.

APPEAL TO CRICKET CAPTAINS.

Lord Harris has sent the following interesting letter to the "Times":—

Some short time back, at the annual meeting of the Cricketer's Fund Friendly Society, I deprecated the modern practice of drawing for light, and stated that I could not remember any case of such a thing in the 20 years, 1870-1890, when I was actively engaged in first-class cricket.

A correspondent of the "Sporting Life," signing himself "Long Leg," challenges the accuracy of my statement in a recent issue. I have therefore referred to Dr. W. G. Grace, Mr. A. N. Hornby, and Mr. A. P. Lucas, who all confirm the absolute accuracy of my statement. Dr. Grace adds:—

"We never dreamt of appealing for bad light. I have played at the Oval when the gas lamps have been lighted."

I know well that it is very little use appealing to the umpires to display more independence ; but surely the captains need not be so timorous. I quoted at the above meeting two recent cases—Eton v. Winchester and Kent v. Surrey. In the former, by staying at the wickets in a really abominable light, the Eton batsmen made their position practically safe; in the latter the Surrey batsmen when well in, appeal for light when it was nothing like so bad as that at Eton and perhaps lost the match in consequence.

Faithfully yours,

HARRIS.

P.S.—By the way, at the same meeting I told a most charming story of my dear friend and old time comrade, Alfred Lyttelton, which the reporters, for reasons best known to themselves, chose to omit all reference to.

In a Middlesex v. Lancashire match at Lord's Lyttelton was magnificently stumped by Pilling off Crossland's fastest ball breaking back between bat and leg. When the innings was over Lyttelton unostentatiously met Pilling at the players, entrance and slipped a sovereign into his hand as a token of a brother wicket-keeper's appreciation of a splendid bit of work.

HAS HUMAN NATURE CHANGED?

In reply to this "Long Leg" returns to the attack with the following in the "Sporting Times":—

Of course no one should think of doubting the accuracy of the memories of Lord Harris, Dr. W. G. Grace and the other famous players he names—although, as we have all experienced memories can play strange tricks. And there are others who have long memories besides Lord Harris and Dr. W. G. Grace. Several of them I know, are prepared to swear on oath that appeals were made against bad light that unpires agreed with those appeals and that stumps were drawn because of bad light on many occasion between the years that Lord Harris specifies. And I can only repeat, with some little addition that which I wrote on July 21—that Lord Harris, in company now with Dr. W. G. Grace, Mr. A. N. Hornby, and Mr. A. P. Lucas, must have been wonderfully fortunate in escaping such incidents and in escaping the manner of light—common to nearly every season—which makes cricket really and truly impracticable.

For the big point is that batsmen had as much right to appeal against the light in the eighties as they have at the present time. Long before Lord Harris retired from firstclass cricket Law 23 of the Laws of Cricket, read : "The umpires are the sole judges of fair or unfair play, of the fitness of the weather, and the light for play." Please note the concluding sentence—"the light for play." If that much of the law was never put into force in the eighties, it is difficult to understand why it was ever introduced into the rules at all. It is difficult to understand why batsmen, with the light making batting in its proper form impossible—as the light must have done upon occasion in the eighties even as it does in the present century—should have chosen to sacrifice themselves in the interests of the fielding side thirty years ago any more than that they are willing to sacrifice themselves at the present day. It is difficult to understand why W. G. Grace, who played the game so grandly, but who neither asked for quarter nor gave quarter, should have failed to take advantage of any legitimate rope the laws of cricket allowed him when the conditions were against his own interests and against the interests of his side.

That most certainly was not his everyday custom. If batting side generally did not appeal against the light when it was rank had between 1870 and 1890, then human nature itself must have changed completely. That is all.

WORLD'S CYCLING RECORD.

At the Buffalo Velodrome Paris in mail week Berthet, racing cyclist, rode unpaced 41·502 kilometres slightly over 26 1-3 miles in sixty minutes. This performance sets up a new world's record for the hour, which was previously held by the German, Weise, with 42·306 kilometres.

POONA RACES.

DIVIDEND OF NEARLY Rs. 2,000 AT MID-WEEK MEETING.

SOME EXCITING FINISHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Aug. 27.

Our first mid-week meeting was held under favourable weather conditions, only slight rain having fallen in the two days previous to the racing. There was also a shower, while the first race was in progress. Naturally the attendance was not so great as on Saturdays, but still there was a fair gathering. Poona being pretty full of visitors, many new and strange faces were seen in the enclosure, where the ladies again mustered in fair strength. The card contained only seven races, and the horses left in showed some reduction on previous extra meetings, the best race from this point of view being the mile event, the Arab Medium Plate, in which eighteen were scheduled and fifteen actually ran. The Aden Plate showed only one less, but other races tailed off considerably.

The racing on the whole was even, there being only one real upset. That was in the Arab Medium Plate, which Trustee won. Only three people backed him on the big machine with the result that he paid handsome dividends, Rs. 1,194 for a win and Rs. 642 for a place. One of the fortunate three must have acted on pretty good information for not only did he back in the first enclosure, but also sent a commission to the second, and netted over Rs. 3,000.

The first race produced an excellent finish, a great struggle ensuing between Tenebreuse, Grey Ghost II and Lot. At the finish they were all within a third of a length of each other.

In the last race of the day Abdul Malik and Baloz were installed favourites, and so well was the public estimate justified that the judges failed to separate them, a dead heat being declared. It was also a matter of clever handicapping too, for excepting Thank You at 9st 12lbs, which was withdrawn, the dead—heaters were at the top of the weights.

Details :—

HADAPSUR PLATE.—Division II—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Handicap for Arab ponies, 14 hands and under. Distance, 7 furlongs:—
Mr M Goculdas's Tenebreuse, 9st 8lbs. Ruiz 1
Messrs A K Dakayel and Abdul Aziz McKenzie's Grey Ghost II, 8st Purto Singh 2
Mr Ahmed Dakheel's Lot, 6st 12lbs Native 3
Mr Ebrahim Bin Zaid's Fado, 9st 2lbs Hill 4

ALSO RAN:—Best Chance, 9st 6lbs, Native; Maidania, 9st, A Ferguson; Shot Silk, 8st 12lbs; Brown; Occident, 8st 11lbs; Majeed; Mat Hat Baig, Horrison; Teyab, 8st 2lbs; Fahad, Grequa, 8st; D Greenhalgh; Peerage, 7st 12lbs; Zammil; Bethoven, 6st 7lbs, Kaikushroo.

THE RACE:—Maidania gave some little trouble at the start, but in the end all got well away together. Fado was leading, followed by Shot Silk. Coming round the bend Grey Ghost came to the front, followed by Tenebreuse and Fado. Down the straight Grey Ghost again temporarily led, but Tenebruse challenged strongly. Grey Ghost being gradually bested. Lot came out of the bunch too, and a very fine race ended with the first three within half a length. There was a neck between the first and second and a head between second and third.

TIME:—1 min. 40 secs.

TOTALISATOR DIVIDENDS:—Win Rs 42 8; places, Rs 18, Rs 45 and Rs 114.

ADEN PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs.300. High weight handicap for Arabs, 14-2 and under. Distance 7 furlongs.
Capt H. Meynell's Sir Edward, 10st 4lbs, Owner 1
Mr. R. W. Grove's Sidick, 9st 2lbs,...A. Ferguson 2
Mr. J. Crawford's The Tetrarch, 9st 9lbs, Mr. J. H. Crawford 3
Major H. M. Davis' Little King, 9st 11b. Brown 4

ALSO RAN :—Duhallow, 10st 10lbs, Mr. Wilson; Aden, 10st 7lbs, Capt Butler; Rock Barton, 10st 4lbs, Capt. Monteith; Munsoor Beg, 9st. 8lbs, Mr. Andersons; Sadeebeg, 9st 6lbs, Mr. R. A. Jenkin; Fyzabad, 9st, Capt. Beaumont ; Wrack, 9st, Capt. Donovan; Berlin Girl, 8st 11lbs, Mr Landon.

THE RACE.—Sidick and The Tetrarch were the first to show out from the gate, the former holding a slight lead from The Tetrarch, and after the first furlong led The Tetrarch and Little King until the bend was reached. Here Sir Edward drew upto Sidick, passing the other two, and they entered the straight almost abreast. The Tetratch lying a close third. A furlong from home, Sir Edward took the lead, and, though Sidick pursued him, managed to secure the verdict by a neck. Half a length between second and third.

TIME.—1 min. 43 secs.

TOTALISATOR RESULTS.—Win Rs. 53; places Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 17.

SUMMER PLATE.—Division II—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300 : third Rs. 200. Handicap for horses. Distance, about 5 furlongs.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Madrina, 9st 7lbs, Brown. 1
Mr. W. Homer's Lord Reay, 11st 2lbs, A Ferguson 2
Major Stratton's Monaleen 9st 11lbs, Capt. Butler 3
Mr. L. K. Kapadia's Lady Douglas, 8st 6lbs.....Ames 4

ALSO RAN :—Macann, 9st 12lbs, Southall ; Borgie, 9st 2lbs Ruiz ; Prudent King Buddha, 8st 9lbs, Hill; Anna Ross, 8st 7lbs Gallegos ; Impecuniou , 7st 10lbs, Purto Singh ; Glengarry, 7st 6lbs, Bullock ; Lanceolar, 7st 4lbs, McGlone ; Eustace, 7st, Butler ; Russley Rose II, 7st, Sampson.

THE RACE:—Lord Reay with Borgie and Monaleen II at his heels led up to the bend, where Madrina joined them, and soon afterwards went to the front with Lord Reay second. He maintained the lead all the way home; Lord Reay and Monaleen kept their second and third positions without a challenge. Two lenghts separated of each the first four horses.

TIME:—1 min. 21 1-5 secs.

TOTALISATOR DIVIDENDS:—Win, Rs 23-8; places, Rs 14-8, Rs 17 and Rs 42-8.

ARAB MEDIUM PLATE.—Winner, Rs 1,000; second, Rs 300; third, Rs 200. High weight handicap for Arabs, which have not won flat race, of the value of Rs 1,000 or over since March 31, 1911. Distance about 1 mile.
Mr Heath's Trustee, 8st 3lbs.....McGlone 1
Mr A R Tahar's Afzur Jung, 7st 2lbs, Purto Singh 2
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's Harry Johnson, 8st 13lbs .....Brown 3
Mr M Goculdass' Solar Star, 7st 12lbs, A Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN:—Young Salanic, 10st 2lbs, Ames; Young Hyderi, 8st 11lbs, Sampson; Mysore, 8st 9lbs, Pratt; Guinea Merchant 8st 7lbs, Fahad; Harry, 8st 3lbs, Ruiz; Welcome, (late Ghalyum), 8st 2lbs, Mujeed; Yungi Duneya, 8st 2lbs, Native ; Noorulmalik, 7st 2lbs, A. Ferguson ; Mustapha, 7st 8lbs, Kaikushroo ; English Mail, 7st, Dhondee ; Bund Garden, 6st, Harrison.

THE RACE.—English Mail led out from the start with Bund Garden in close attendance, but both were promptly overhauled by Afzur Jung, who led into the straight and maintained his position up to the distance when Trustee came away, drew level with Afzur Jung and eventually passed him, winning comfortably by three quarters of a length. Two lengths between second and third.

TIME.—1 min. 55 secs.

TOTALISATOR DIVIDENDS:—Win. Rs. 194; places, Rs. 642, Rs. 53-8 and Rs. 17.

LAMINGTON PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,200 ; second, Rs. 500 ; third, Rs. 300. Handicap for horses. Distance, about 5 furlongs.
Major F. C. Stratton's Topsail, 7st 7lbs, Brown 1
Mr. W. Priestley's Portland Lad, 8st 7lbs, Hill 2
Mr. J. Crawford's Double Chin, 11st, 3lbs Mr. J. H. Crawford 3
Mr. F. Lang's Airman, 11st 1lb, Capt. Beaumont 4

ALSO RAN.—Highwood, 10st 4lbs, Southall ; Roseleaby Wholme-Roselyn, 9st 7lbs, Mr. Gove ; Iaddi, 8st, 12lbs, Capt Butler; Boatsong, 8st 10lbs, A. Hoyt ; Princess IV. 7st 12lbs, A Ferguson ; Miller's Daughter (late Lady Pen), 7st 7lbs, McGlone ;

The Race—From the start, Roselea, Miller's Daughter and Portland Lad were the first to show coming away abreast, and ran in that order up to the bend, where Portland Lad took the leading position, the other two falling away. Topsail, followed by Double Chin and Airman, lay close behind the leaders in that order, and this procession was maintained to the straight. Coming down the straight Topsail went to the front and won very comfortably by half a length. The same distance separated second and third.

TIME:—1 min. 4 secs.

TOTALISATOR DIVIDENDS:—Win, Rs 54; places, Rs 18-8; Rs 50 and Rs 16-8.

SUMMER PLATE.—Division I.—Winner, Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses. Distance.—about 5 furlongs.
Mr Homi Billimoria's Happner, 8st 9lbs.....Afeznon 1
Mr Kelson's Paul Pry, 8st 11lbs.....Hill 2
Mr R R S's Lithosian 7st 11lbs .....Kaikushroo 3
H H the Kuar Sahib of Patiala's Malmsey 7st 5lbs.....W Southall 4

ALSO RAN.—Kempion, 9st 12lbs, Brown; Lumination, 9st 10lbs, Ruiz; Polish, 9st 8lbs, A Hoyt; Ute, 9st 4lbs; Ames, Dalmatia (Late Merry Spinner), 8st 11lbs, Digby; Chobam, 8st 10lbs, Pratt; Sugar Loaf, 7st, McGlone

THE RACE :—Hoppner led from start to finish, never being headed. Lithosian was out next after him, but it was a run away affair that calls for little description. Down the straight Paul Pry passed Lithosian into second place, the race ending in that order. A length and a half were between the winner and the second; and half a length between second and third.

TIME :—1min 3 secs.

TOTALISATOR DIVIDENDS:—Win, Rs. 27 ; places, Rs. 13, Rs. 17, and Rs. 44-8.

HADAPSAR PLATE.—Division I—Winner, Rs. 1,200 ; second, Rs. 500 ; third Rs. 300. Handicap for Arab ponies, 14 hands and under. Distance, 7 furlongs.
Mr. R. R. S's Abdul Malik, 10st 3lbs ... Brown
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass Baloz, 9st 4lbs .....Ruiz } Dead heat
Mr. Robert's Ream, 7st 4lbs.....Mujeed 3
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Lookman, 8st 9lbs, Southall 4

ALSO RAN :—Guinea Mohur, 8st 3lbs, Fahad; Raspberry, 8st 11b , A Ferguson; Bahlool, 7st 10lbs , Ames; Tofic Pasha, 7st 9lbs , Harrison; Minerva, 7st 7lbs, Digby; Kaharaman, 7st 2lbs, A Hoyt.

THE RACE.—Lookman and Baloz were the first to show out but the former took a clear lead before the race had been long in progress, Baloz and Ream following in that order. At the home turn Abdul Malik came up and passed all three, the order then being Abdul Malik, Baloz and Ream. The first two raced desperately and were by themselves, and when the end came the judges failed to separate them, Ream being a length behind the dead heaters.

TIME.—1 min. 32-5secs.

TOTALISATOR DIVIDENDS.—Win Rs. 11-8, on Abdul Malik ; Rs. 12 on Baloz ; places, Rs. 3, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 31.

FINAL ENTRIES FOR FIRST BIG MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 27.

The following are final entries for the first day of the first meeting, Poona Races, commencing on September 3.

FIRST DAY.

The Poona Derby, distance 1 1-2 miles :—Mr. Lion's Lord Durham.

Dealers' New Plate, distance 1 1-4 miles :—Mr. Lion's Nizam-ul-Mulook.

Moderate Plate, distance 7 furlongs :—Mr. Mirza Nazir Beg's Beynazeer.

SECOND DAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Aga Khan's Cup, distance 1 1-2 miles :—Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' Bombastic.

Poona Plate, distance about 5 furlongs :—Mr. Gussy's Satellite.

Arab Pony Derby, distance 6 furlongs :—Mr. J. Crawford's Occident.

Northcote Plate, distance 6 furlongs :—Mr. Forman's Nasirabad.

THIRD DAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

Wanowrie Plate, distance 7 furlongs :—Mr. Mirza Nazir Beg's Beynazeer; Mr. M. Goculdass' Mexico.

FOURTH DAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

Paddock Plate, distance 6 furlongs :—Mr. Pitts' Impecunious ; Mr. R. R. S.'s Madrina.

Desert Plate, distance 1 mile :—Mr. R. R. S.'s Dhaman.

Sholapur Plate, distance 1 1-4 miles :—Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Kokab; Mr. Goculdass' Good Success.

Kirkee Plate, 6 furlongs:—Mr. J. Crawford's Occident; Mr. Goculdass' Tenebreuse.

Talegaon Plate, distance 7 furlongs.—Col. W. R Marshalls' Mahboob ; Mr. M. Goculdass' Solar Star; Mr. R. R. S.'s Zaki Pasha.

Sandhurst Plate:—Mr. R. Fort's True Gold (late Longchamps); Mr. H. Jackson's Boatsong.

ENTRIES FOR SECOND MEETING.

For the Poona Second Meeting commencing on September 20, the following are third entries :—

FIRST DAY.

Western India Stakes, distance 1 1-4 miles :—Mr. M. Goculdass' Refresher.

September Plate, distance 6 furlongs :—Mr. Pitts' Impecunious.

Governor's Cup :—Mr. Lion's Lord Durham, Mr. R. R. S.'s Dhaman.

Arab Flying Plate, distance 6 furlongs :—Mr. Lion's Nizam-ul-Mulook.

Cursetjee Ghunjiehall Plate, distance 1 mile:—Mr. Mirza Nazir Beg's Beynazeer; Mr. Crawford's Occident; Mr Goculdas' Success.

Kharakwasla Plate, distance 6 furlongs:—Col. W. R. Marshall's Mahboob

SECOND DAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

Deccan Plate, distance about 2 miles over eight flizhts :—Thakorzorawar Singh's Silver Bolt.

Khandala Plate, distance 1 1-4 miles —Mr. R. R. S.'s Dhaman.

THIRD DAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

Eclipse Plate, distance about 5 furlongs :—Mr. Pitts' Impecunious.

Mecca Plate, distance 1 mile :—Mr. Mirza Beg's Beynazeer, Mr. J. Crawford's Occident, Mr. M. Goculdass' Good Success.

Final entries close on Tuesday, September 2nd, 1913.

BOMBAY MUD SPORTS.

FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING.

The ground was in excellent order on Wednesday, and the shower at the commencement was not heavy enough luckily, to make it slippery.

The spectators at first were few in number, but towards the end there was a "full house". It is a great pity that, all other arrangements being so excellent, the method of signalling the winners is so primitive. The number of the event might also be changed from time to time.

TILTING AT THE RING, Jump and Tent Peg.

Spence, the first competitor took ring and jump but missed the peg. Wallace and Webster accounted for the jump only, and Gude's horse swerved at the start. Novis' horse swerved at the jump, and it looked for a second as though he might have had an accident.

Baird took the ring and jump and had very bad luck with his peg. Cooke took the ring, as did Bowes-Lyon. Brownrigg took both ring and peg, but his pace was poor. Gude took the ring, but nearly came down at the hurdle and missed the peg.

At the second attempt Baird and Cooke both got their pegs and Bowes-Lyon and Brownrigg the rings.

RESULT :—1, Baird; 2, Bowes-Lyon; 3, Brownrigg.

TROTTING RACE.—Ladies.

There were four competitors for the Ladies' Trotting race. Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Turner-Green, Mrs. W. H. Hughes and Mrs. Novis. Mrs. Sandford got well away but was overhauled by Mrs. Hughes when both horses broke and they turned, twice it appeared for one break. Mrs. Hughes then went ahead and won, Mrs. Turner-Green being second.

HALF-SECTION JUMPING.—

Pearson and Aylward were the first pair. They jumped and dressed very well indeed. Wallace and Baird were not so good, the latter's mount being very slow at taking off, so spoiling the dressing.

Cooke and Rieu jumped well. Allen and Morris did exceedingly well considering the freshness of their mounts. Gude and Spence were not in form. Mrs Turner-Green again competed, but her partner, Webster, was not in his usual form. The way they turned at the top should be a lesson to many couples in style and dressing.

Novis and Bowes-Lyon jumped very fairly.

Pearson and Aylward, Allen and Morris, Cooke and Rieu, Webster and Mrs. Turner Green, and Novis and Bowes-Lyon had a second run. The first couple did very well indeed.

RESULT.—1, Pearson and Aylward; 2, Novis and Bowes-Lyon.

DUCK-APPLE RACE.—Competitors to ride round the course over a jump, dismount and holding their horses, take an apple out of a bucket of water with their teeth and return over the jump and round the course, bringing the apple with them.

Kennedy did not get his horse over the fence, but shewed great perseverance, as did Spence who captured his apple in 11 59 amid great applause, but was too late to win the event.

RESULT.—1, Pearson; 2, Carpenter.

SCURRY. Horses and Ponies. Distance Handicap. Two races if sufficient entries.

It is rather a pity that the scurries are not thelast events so that spectators can cross over and see something of them.

The Pony Scurry was won by Pearson easily.

Allum won the Horse Scurry by a length, F. G. Kennedy being second.

PRE-RAPHAELITE STAKES.—Ladies to nominate partners who wire to ride the course carrying closed envelopes to their ladies. On opening the envelope each lady found the name of an animal, which she drew to the best of her ability on a black board, her partner remaining behind the board. When the picture was complete, the partner will wrote a name of an animal on the board, and as soon as he had writen the correct name of animal, to the satisfaction of the Judge, he rode back over the course. First past the post to win.

This event proved most amusing and the many children among the audience had an exaellent drawing lesson.

Mrs. Hogg drew an alligator at lightning speed and Brownrigg recognising it as a "Crocodile" won with ease. A study of a pea-hen was beautiful but took rather long to complete, and one which was either a duck or a sheep was distinctly alluring.

The death is announced of Mr. D. Potts Chatto, one of the most popular sportsmen in the West of England. For many years past he was steward of Torquay, Newton, Abbot, and Totnes races, and took an active part in hunting, cricket, football, and aquatic sports.

FOOTBALL.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY DEFEAT THE B. A. C.

It was generally expected that the Durham Light Infantry would defeat the Bombay Athletic Club, but they only contrived to do so by the narrow margin of one goal. The Durhams have borne most of the wear and tear of the tournament and it appears to have had its effect upon them. The game they played yesterday afternoon could not be compared to their fine play in the opening match of the tournament against the Dorsets, when they defeated last year's winners by one goal in a hard-fought game. Yesterday evening's game was particularly tame and even the one point secured by the D. L. I. was very near to off-side. On the other hand, the B. A. C. all but secured a point when the ball spun out of the opposing custodian's hands and very nearly passed over the line.

Race played a good game for the Durhams and sent some good centres across. Moir did the same for the B. A. C. whose forwards generally did quite well. Navin saved one or two good shots.

The Athletics kicked off defending the bandstand goal ; the Durhams were the first to attack but did not get to close quarters. Moir made a run down the left wing for the Athletics. His centre went behind. Harwood then got down the other wing and passed to Templeton who carried the ball over the goal line. The Durhams got in and Ramsay was stopped within shooting range by one of the Jameses. Later the other brother cleared well. Navin was twice called upon to clear. The Durhams secured two corners in succession, and in both cases the kick was well placed. Ramsay landed past the upright. The Athletics made one or two breaks away but did not become dangerous till Downes got an opportunity but missed. A long shot by Dearlove was fielded by Navin.

A NEAR THING.

The Durhams pressed again and then put a long pass across the goal mouth. Ramsay got his foot to it and put in a feeble shot which, however, Navin was only just able to get to. The Athletics got another opportunity when the ball came across from the left-wing. Templeton lost possession at the last moment. A minute later the Athletics attacked in force and Templeton handed the sphere to Rennard. The ball had some considerable spin on it and twisted out of the custodian's hands. Fortunately it went beyond the upright and Rennard ran out and kicked clear. Again almost immediately the Athletics attacked. A long shot from Murray found the Durhams' custodian on the ground but he managed to spoon the ball away. Just before half time Templeton got in a run. Rennard ran out but missed the ball.

The second half opened with a run by the Durhams and they secured a corner. The kick was wide but was headed to the goal where James kicked clear. Stead put in a long shot for goal that Navin kicked clear. Dearlove then got through but miskicked and sent the ball behind. A freekick to the Durhams was well cleared. A miskick by one of the Jameses let the Durhams up and they secured a corner which came to nothing. Moir tried a shot from the wing that went behind. A dropping shot from Lobb was fisted out and Dearlove tried again.

THE WINNING GOAL.

Ten minutes from the start of the second half some hesitation on the part of the B. A. C. and claiming for off-side let Kilgour through. He had an easy shot and scored without difficulty (1—0).

Some passing between Kilgour and Moir resulted in the latter struggling through and securing a corner. Kilgour put in a good shot that went straight to Navin. Later Lobb headed the ball over the bar. A long kick by Bevan put the ball close into the Athletics' goal. Race shot over the bar. Again a centre from Race resulted in a corner and Lobb put in a hot shot that struck an opponent. Ramsay hit the side of the net with a shot at close quarters. A foul against the Durhams drove them back.

Moir presently got up the wing again and put a nice centre across. Navin ran out and kicked but the ball went to a Durham man who dallied with it too long. A shot from Ramsay was kicked clear by Navin and twisted over the goal line for a corner. Lobb put in a very hot shot that Navin saved well.

H. James put in a fine run up the field and combining with Moir took the sphere well into the Durhams' territory. Hands were given against the D. L. I. A foul was given against Harwood and Race put the ball across to the centre where Finningan received it and kicked into touch. Dearlove had a shot that was not particularly straight. Just before the whistle blew for time Hannant took the ball up and put in a shot that passed just wide of the mark.

The match ended :—

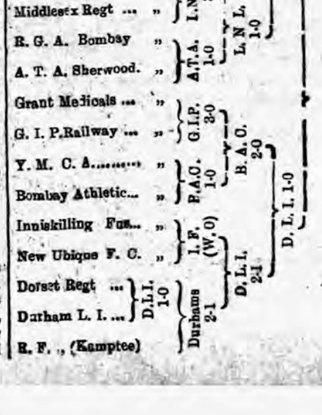
Durham Light Infantry. 1 goal.
Bombay Athletic Club.... nil.

The following were the teams:—

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.—Rennard (goal), Bevan and Lowe (backs), Dearlove, Lobb and McNally (halves), Stead Ramsay, Hannant, Kilgour and Race (forwards).

BOMBAY ATHLETIC CLUB, (Black and white stripes)—Navin (goal), James and James (backs), Butt, Finningan and Clarke (halves), Harwood, Templeton Murray, Downes and Moir (forwards).

REFEREE.—Quarter-Master Sergt. Ashenhurst.



LESLIE CUP COMPETITON.

The Loyal North Lancs and the Sherwood Foresters competed in the running for the Leslie Cup at half time. The Lancs won easily all thereof, their men coming in ahead. Result :—

1st Thurley Loyal North Lancs
2nd Spencer "
3rd Berryman "
4th Sutton Sherwood Foresters
5th Carwood "
6th Byford "

The Lancs won by 12 points to 3.

Thurley's time was 13 1-5 secs, which is the best up to date.

THIS EVENING'S GAME.

Royal Scots vs. Loyal North Lancs.

GRAHAM SHIELD COMPETITION.

The semi-final of the G. I. P. Railway Graham Shield competition will be played on the Cooperage on Friday the 29th inst., between Manmad and Byculla, when the proceeds of the gate will be given to charity.

BRITAIN'S TRUE AMATEURS.

AMERICAN'S TRIBUTE TO OUR SPORT.

England is the only nation of true amateur sports according to the generous criticism delivered in Paris by M. E. McLoughlin, the young American lawn tennis player. The young champion bears his honours with charming grace, and his victories have left him unaffected and natural. It is his first visit to Europe, and he expresses a boyish interest in all the things that he finds different from "Frisco." He had nothing but praise for his English hosts, and he found them true sportsmen in the best sense of the term.

"In America everybody plays baseball until they get old enough to be too busy. Then they stop and become 'newspaper fans' that is, they play the game in the papers and from the grand-stands. The Englishman, on the other hand, isn't contented with watching someone else play; he keeps right on himself, no matter what his age. That's why I call them the real amateurs."

On the subject of sport in America, Mr. McLoughlin was not pessimistic. "There has been a wonderful revival in tennis in the United States," he declared, "and the fact that Yale University voted it first among the outdoor sports means that it is going to take the place it ought to have."

When asked if he thought that the Davis Cup would be held in America he smiled, and ran his fingers through his red hair in a characteristic gesture. "Well," he laughed good-naturedly, "I guess it'll be there for a year anyway. After that I can't say."

"Tennis is the King of Sports," he went on, "and it's about the best suited for international competition in my opinion. I'm glad the match was so close this year. It means that next year's battle will be so much more interesting."

He evaded interrogation on the characteristics of English methods as compared to his own, but finally met the question with another boyish smile.

"While I was in England," he said "about half a dozen syndicates wrote me asking for 'a bright, short article' on English tennis playing. But I never wrote one. I think the Englishman conceals his feelings when he is playing. You can't tell whether he is jogging alone or fighting with his last bit of strength. He plays a steady, orthodox game, and if he has a fault it is a lack of adaptability—that is in meeting a new condition.

The young American declared that he thought that public opinion in England was so roused over the loss of the Olympic games, the polo match, and the tennis championship, that there would be harder training throughout Great Britain this year as a result.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Their Excellencies the Governor of Madras and Lady Pentland will be the guests of H E Lord Carmichael, the Governor of Bengal, during their stay in Calcutta *en route* to Simla.

The dredger *Balari* of 3,083 tons gross for the Port Commission of Calcutta passed through Colombo on the 18th instant. The dredger arrived from Glasgow the day before, and was to sail for Calcutta after bunkering.

The Hardinge Professorship of Mathematics at the Calcutta University to which Professor W. H. Young has just been appointed was founded in honour of the King-Emperor's visit to Calcutta.

The first regimental centre of the St. John Ambulance Association has just been formed in the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The officer commanding the Regiment is President and Chairman, whilst the Regimental Chaplain has undertaken the post of Secretary and Treasurer.

Single warrant and non-commissioned officers and married men, unaccompanied by their families, proceeding to England on "payment" furlough, who are entitled to the higher accommodation but for whom no room in the 2nd class is available, may, at their own request, or with their consent, be allotted 3rd class accommodation with 2nd-class messing and use of the 2nd class saloon and deck in special cases under the authority of the general Officer Commanding the port of embarkation.

The traffic amenities of Calcutta are certainly in need of improvement, and, with the object of helping to effect this end, the Automobile Association of Bengal, with the approval of the Commissioner of Police, have issued an illustrated circular in English and the vernaculars describing two methods of signalling to approaching or overtaking vehicles. The circular contains an appeal to the owners of every class of vehicle to observe two simple signals. When the driver is about to pull up, the right forearm should be held up vertically; and when he is about to turn to the right the right arm should be held out horizontally to the right. Owing to the fact that a large number of the drivers who perform wild feats in the Calcutta streets are uneducated persons the signals have been confined to the two described; and if they once become generally recognized, the Automobile Association will doubtles produce other. They might also, *the Statement* thinks, give chauffeurs a few terse hints respecting the use and abuse of the motor horn.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

£1,000 IN A COTTAGE WALL.

While workmen were repairing an old cottage at Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire, they found in a hole in a wall about £1,000 in banknotes and gold. The cottage was last rented by David Nicholas, formerly a farmer and teams man, who recently died. He lived in the cottage alone, and received parochial relief.

DOLLARS FOR IRISH PARTY.

The Executive Committee of the United Irish League has cabled to Mr. Redmond giving an undertaking that $41,748, the balance of the funds promised for the support of the Home Rule movement, will be forwarded as soon as possible, the collection of the money to begin immediately.

PRINCE TO MARRY DAUGHTER OF FOREMAN PRINTER.

According to despatches from Munich, Prince Nicholas of Thurn and Taxis in Bavaria, who recently renounced his royal right and titles to become plain Baron now Hochstadt, is engaged to a Munich actress, Fraulen Carola Reichenberger. A famous beauty, Fraulen Reichenberger is the daughter of the foreman of a printing shop. The wedding will take place early next month at Meran.

RECORD ELEPHANT BAG.

Mr. James Sutherland, who has just returned to Hull from an elephant-shooting expedition in the Congo, makes a claim to have established a world's record in elephant hunting. During the eleven years he has been hunting in Africa he has shot 488 bull elephants, while on the last expedition his bag was just over thirty elephants.

LOVE'S TRIUMPH.

Love triumphed over parental opposition in mail week in the Paris law courts, when M. Georges Cochery, ex-Minister of Finance, was defeated in his attempt to prevent his son Jean marrying Miss Alice Clara Bamberger, described by counsel as "one of those graceful and audacious Americans who turn the heads and trouble the hearts of the young men who come near them." The tribunal decided that there was no legal impediment to the marriage.

RED TAPE COMEDY.

A "red tape" comedy has been enacted at Leipzig, where the Zeppelin passenger airship Sachsen is stationed. Dr. Eckener, Count Zeppelin's righthand man, who has made over 450 aerial voyages, was about to steer the Sachsen on a trip when the police prohibited the voyage because he could not produce an official pilot's certificate. The incident is the more amusing because Dr. Eckener is one of the three men in Germany who are able to grant airship pilot's certificates. He could have made out one for himself on the spot, but preferred to telegraph to the Berlin officials. They telegraphed in reply that he had a certificate.

The police refused to accept this evidence as "a telegram is not a document."

RECRUITING BY CINEMA.

The Army recruiting staff at Aldershot has enlisted the cinema. With the idea of showing likely young fellows what happens to a recruit, a military film is being prepared. One of the smartest units—"I" Battery of the R.H.A.—paraded on Saturday for the official cinema man. He took them going through evolutions on Laffan's Plain. The film will include a picture of the last recruit, who will be seen joining in mufti, and being initiated into the mysteries of the goose-step. The picture will be presented at many cinema halls, and is likely to attract a number of men to the ranks.

DID THE TITANIC GO TO THE BOTTOM?

The Philadelphia correspondent of the "World" says the possibility that the Titanic struck a submerged ledge as well as an iceberg is raised by the report of Captain Remnant, of the British steamer Luciline, which arrived here some days ago. Captain Remnant says he discovered a wreck standing on end a few feet above the water off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, practically on the spot where the disaster occurred. The United States Hydrographic Office is said to have begun an investigation into the wreck, believing it possible that it might be the remains of the forward part of the Titanic, a submerged reef having prevented the hulk from going on the bottom. There is, however, no evidence of the existence of such an obstruction in those waters, says Reuter.

NEW GEM DISCOVERY.

A new gem, given the name of "heliodor" and found in German South Africa, has taken its place among the jewels. The German Emperor recently presented some of the new stones to the Kaiserin. The discovery of the new stone was made by the governor and director of the German Colonial Society while he was travelling in German South Africa.

In the sand near the railway between Swakopmund and Windhuk he found a large crystal, rough and unpromising in appearance. He carried it with him to Germany and had it cut and polished in a diamond-cutting factory. The result was a surprisingly clear, pale aquamarine of great brilliance. The German Colonial Office immediately took possession of the ground upon which the crystal was found, and a great number of the crystals are now making their appearance upon the German market.

TEN GREATEST WELSHMEN.

Some time ago Mr. D. A. Thomas offered to present statues of the ten most eminent Welshmen to the Cardiff Corporation for exhibition in the City Hall. Accordingly a competition was arranged to secure a satisfactory list of the ten most notable Welshmen of all time. The adjudicators were Sir T. Merchant Williams, M.P., and Professor Thomas Powel, and they have announced the result of their adjudication. They stated that they had not the least difficulty in coming to an agreement as to the ten Welshmen who deserved the distinction of having their statues erected in Cardiff's magnificent City Hall. Their names were as follows :—

1. Dafydd ab Gwilym.
2. Saint David (Dewi Sant).
3. Gerald the Welshman (Giraldus Cambrensis)
4.

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THE
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Thursday, 8th August, 1913.

A PECULIAR PEOPLE.

THE Rev. Elwin Gomes, who spent something like twenty years among the Sea Dyaks of Borneo and wrote a de-lightful volume concerning them, adds to the sum of information in an article in the current number of the "Empire Review." It treats of the mental and moral characteristics of the race and corrects some impressions, as the writer says the idea that the depths of the Dyak's simple mind can easily be sounded is not accurate, mature experience showing that first and hasty impressions are often wrong, and that it is not easy to understand and gauge the mental and moral characteristics of the Sea Dyak, who has no notion of clear thinking and in whose brain logic has no place. The most contradictory opinions, Mr. Gomes finds, dwell together in perfect harmony in the turbid stream of his mind. His conceptions of cause and effect are hopeless-ly muddled, and anything he cannot account for, he attributes to the action of unseen spirits. He cannot distinguish between coincidence and causation, and will argue that because his grandfather died after he had climbed a tree therefore his death was caused by his climbing the tree and consequently neither his father nor himself nor his children are to climb trees, if they wish to enjoy good health. But, notwithstanding the turbidity of the mental stream, the Dyak is essentially truthful and manifests his horror of "the thing which is not" in a remarkable and original manner. So disgraceful indeed do the Dyaks consider the deceiving of others by an untruth that they hand down a record of it to posterity by heaping up a pile of branches of trees as witness against the man who has uttered a great lie, so that future genera-tions may know of his wickedness and take warning from it.

Such monuments, though they serve their purpose, are not ornamental. The corner-stone, or to be explicit, the first branch is thrown down by the person who has been lied to. He it is who starts the "tugong bula," or liar's mound, heaping up branches in some conspicuous spot by the side of the path leading from one village to another. It is a matter for congratulation that such a practice was never adopted in India or the Grand Trunk road and many another, would be hedged in with them for every passer-by must contribute to the store and at the same time curse the man in memory of whom it is. The Dyaks consider it a sacred duty to add to any mound they pass, omission of which will meet with supernatural punishment, and so, however pressed for time a Dyak may be, he stops to throw on the pile some branch or twig. A few branches, a few dry twigs and leaves, that is what the "tugong bula" is at first. But, says Mr. Gomes, day by day it increases in size. Every passer-by adds something to it and in a few years' time it becomes an imposing memorial to one who was a liar. Once started there seems to be no means of destroying it, as Mr. Gomes found by experi-ment. Once or twice where a mound infringed on the path he set fire to it and burnt it down. There was no disturbance as might have occurred had it been a mosque. Whether they suspected Mr. Gomes, who was a Christian Missionary or not, they did not accuse him, but set to work on its reconstruction and in a short time there was a new monument to the shame of the liar. Dyaks themselves would prefer any other kind of punishment, but it is objected that other punishments are soon for-gotten while this remains as a testimony to a man's untruthfulness for succeeding generations to witness and it is a standing disgrace to his children's children. The curse too remains with them, they believe, though it would be difficult to prove the efficacy of any one of them, but every mishap or casualty is put down to the evil spirit the curse has invoked.

As their abhorrence of untruthfulness would imply, the Dyaks, though illiterate, are not without a moral standard of right and wrong, in short what we call conscience. But it appears to be a very unenlightened conscience though the Dyak is familiar with many of the emotions which usually accompany an active conscience, such as inward misgiving, fighting against temptation, repentance, self-reproach or remorse. "Still," says Mr. Gomes, "it is remarkable to notice how sometimes he acts as if quite devoid of a conscience and rides rough-shod through life, apparently with no sense of right or wrong, and then, suddenly, the same man will act in quite a different manner, as if some faculties of his soul, that were before dormant, had suddenly come to lifeand made their power felt." From a missionary point of view it would appear that there is a profitable field of labour among the Dyaks, potentialities for good which may be developed with comparative ease. But these temporary awakenings are attributed to other causes than conscience. The man has probably had a remarkable dream and this torments him day after day giving him no peace. Or it may be that he has heard the cry of a bird of ill-omen, and this leads him to think of his past conduct and to try and discover if in any way he has done anything displeasing to the gods. Then should one of his children—of whom the Dyak is extremely fond—fall ill, he becomes extra careful of his conduct lest some wrong deed of his may lead to the gods and spirits punishing him by taking the life of his child. A man who acts in a disgraceful way and is not ashamed of himself is said to have a bad spirit urging him, and his fellows will say he is not responsible for his conduct; it is the fault of the spirit. As the Dyak's ideas of right and wrong are a little confused, his unenlightened and uneducated conscience is not much of a guide to him. But that he has a conscience, Mr. Gomes says, there is no doubt, and he concludes that a process of development and education is necessary for its improvement and perfection though the standard of moral principles must vary with the training and environment of the individual.

INDIAN INTEREST IN THE CRISIS.

THE important crisis which is at present occurring in general South African politics must be of especial interest in India, for the victory of the Botha or the Hertzog party will have a great effect on the eventual settlement of the Indian question, which, it is still devoutly hoped, may be satisfactorily achieved. It is unnecessary to remind Indians that they have always received the harshest treatment in those parts of South Africa where Dutchmen predominate, and the realisation of General Hertzog's political ambition would mean a period of re-action, during which all the just aspirations of Indians would be for the time obliterated. On the other hand the continuance of General Botha's leadership means that the Imperial rather than the purely local aspects of all questions will receive due consideration, and that the representations of the Government in London will be given respectful attention. Thus, although its coming may be very slow, an eventual just settlement may still be kept in mind. The triumph, which General Botha has just achieved in Rustenburg, is very significant, for the Rustenburg district, although it adjoins the Rand, consists mainly of agricultural land and must contain a population which is largely Dutch. If, as we believe it does, it represents the loyalty which the majority of the people of South Africa entertain for the Premier, it is an important event from the Indian point of view. As politics are tending just now the fusion of General Botha's followers with the present Opposition seems a probability, and this should have its effect in softening the attitude towards Indians, which obtains in high places. At the same time it must not be forgotten that amongst the mass of the people the feeling against Indians is still very strong, and, however sympathetic Ministers may be, they cannot act without the support of a considerable proportion of the electorate, especially on a keenly-felt racial question.

PERSIAN RAILWAYS.

THE *Times* and the *Temps* have again drawn attention to the Trans-Persian and Baghdad Railways, concerning which negotiations have been proceeding, uninterrupted by the war in the Balkans As regards the former, the French and Russian demands that their interests and ours should be equal are met by the division which is announced, and it may be that England and Russia, working in a great common interest may be drawn together, as is anticipated, though they have been, and always will be, suspicious of each other. Still if the Russian premiers are enthusiastic and have overcome all Russian opposition, it is probable that improved relations may result. With regard to the Baghdad Railway the principle has never been seriously questioned in England, and, as a recent authority observed, what has been objected to was the attempt to involve Great Britain in the scheme. "The re-appearance of Great Britain as a factor in the Baghdad Railway is due to two causes, which are only indirectly connected with the welfare of the scheme. One is that British consent is required to certain financial arrangements with Turkey. The other is that Great Britain is compelled to assure herself that the Railway does not infringe upon definite British interests at the head of the Persian Gulf." Of that there is now little, if any, fear, and we may soon hear of progress being made.

BRITISH BANDSMEN IN INDIA.

SIR J. D. REES in mail week put an interesting question to the Under Secretary for India—a question, however, which we should have thought he was quite well informed upon. It was whether the bandmasters of the bands of the Governor-General and of the Presidential Governors in India are foreigners; if so, whether there is any lack of competent British subject musicians in the bands of the British Indian army; and, if not, why such are passed over in favour of non-military and non-British subject musicians? Mr. Montagu replied that he had no information on the subject but would obtain it for the hon. member if he so desired. We are not told whether Sir J. D. Rees asked for the information to be obtained, but if it is it will in all probability be found that there is little room for any complaint that British talent for regimental bands is overlooked. There are, of course, some cases in which the bandmaster is a foreigner, who is oftentimes more qualified for the post, but the majority are picked men from the bands of British units serving in India. As a matter of fact there are always opportunities for the "Tommy" who has musical gifts, and he is offered extra pay and quick promotion to the rank of sergeant, in addition to other facilities, if he becomes a governor's bandsman. Rather than being passed over the British subject musician is sought after for these bands.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

GENERAL BOTHA will not comply with the demand of General Hertzog that he shall resign that Premiership of the South African Union notwithstanding the fact that the latter induced the House of Assembly to adopt a vote of no confidence in the Government. Since then General Hertzog, who was declared to have failed in his duty as a Cabinet Minister by declaring himself—in other words—a Boer first and an Imperialist afterwards, is now agitating throughout the Union, luring various gatherings into the adoption of resolutions demanding General Botha's resignation. With a majority, as he says, of twenty-seven over all parties, General Botha is not likely to do this. But the quarrel is certainly not edifying. It has been many times referred to and numerous attempts have been made to effect a reconciliation. According to a writer on South African affairs, there is a radical difference of temperament between the two, which was apparent from the very first day of their association as members of a South African Cabinet, and that is what led by a gradual progression of friction, actuating friction, to the final quarrel. "The issue between them is one of method rather than of principle, and questions of method are in this origin questions of temperament." Yet we are assured that by their quarrel the political solidarity of Dutch South Africa is broken, and the traditions of John Hofmeyr are forgotten. If that breach is not healed, it is held by one authority, that the racial agreement will no longer be the binding force of the dominant political party in South Africa, and the subjection of the long-suffering British South African will come to an end.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

PRUSSIA'S POPULATION.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.

THIS year the whole of Prussia is celebrating the delivery from the Napoleonic yoke, which took place just a century ago, and it is interesting to observe, by means of figures taken from official statistics, in what manner the population of the largest of the German Federated States has developed since the year in which Prussia regained her independence.

In the year 1816, which followed on the final overthrow of Napoleon, the population of Prussia, as it then existed, did not amount to 10 1-3 millions of souls. When comparing these figures with the results of the census of to-day, we must not forget to bear in mind that Prussian territory has become considerably enlarged as the result of the successful war of 1866 against Austria. Taking Prussia without the States that now belong to it but were then independent, i. e. without the present Prussian Provinces of Hanover, Hesse and Schleswig-Holstein, the population amounted in 1816 to 13·7 million inhabitants; by 1910 it has increased to 40·1 million. There is, consequently, every probability that, by the year 1916, the population of Prussia will have increased more than three-fold since 1816.

During all these hundred years, the average annual percentage of the increase of population has remained tolerably stable. During the first half of the century, that is to say from the year 1816 to the year 1864, this average annual increase amounted to 1·14 per cent; from 1864 to 1910, in other words during the second half of the century, it has increased at the rate of 1·16 per cent and per annum. If we turn our attention to the figures recorded in the separate Provinces, we see that there is a vast difference in the increase shown for the two different halves of the century. The average annual increase of population per hundred amounted in East Prussia, during the first half of the century, to 1·43, whereas in the second half, it only reached 0·34 per cent. In the case of the Province of West Prussia we have an increase of 1·64 per cent. during the first 50 years, as compared with 0·67 per cent. during the latter half of the century; in Pommerania we have 1·55, as against 0·39 per cent. in Silesia 1·23 as compared with 0·86 per cent. On the other hand, the increase of the population in the Province of Hanover only shows an average annual increase of 0·37 per cent. during the first fifty years of the century, which rose to 0·92 per cent. during the latter half, for Westphalia we have 0·93, as compared with 1·97 per cent. and in the Rhine Province 1·18, as compared with 1·63 per cent.

From the political-economic point of view, it is very interesting to make these comparisons between the increase of population, taking place in the different provinces of Prussia, during the first and second half of the century in question. After the year 1864, or more correctly after the three great wars which resulted in German unity, that is to say the campaigns of 1864, 1866 and 1870 a great industrial development took place in Prussia, which had previously been chiefly dependent on agriculture. We see, from the above figures, that as a long as agriculture was the predominant factor in the national life of Prussia, the Eastern Provinces such as Pommerania, East and West Prussia, etc., recorded an unusually rapid average increase of population, as compared with the existing increase for the entire Prussian State. On the other hand the increase of population fell off greatly in the above named Provinces during the second half of the century. For instance, in East Prussia the increase during the second half of the century, did not amount to 1-4 of that recorded for the first fifty years.

On the other hand, the Western Provinces, such as Hanover and Westphalia did not show an increase of population during the first half of the century equal to the average increase recorded for the entire kingdom; but as soon as the industrial movement set in during the second part of the century, their population increased with corresponding rapidity. The average annual increase of the population in Westphalia, which amounted to 1·97 per cent during the second half of the century cannot be equalled by any other Province.

The fact that there is a relative falling off in the increase of the population in the Eastern Provinces, which are mainly dependent on agriculture becomes more remarkable when we consider the increase arising out of births alone. In the Eastern Provinces, the open country predominates where as the greatest number of towns are to be found in the West. But the number of births recorded in Prussia has somewhat fallen off, in all parts of the country in the course of the last ten years. But this decrease is far more conspicuous in the towns than in the country districts. During the five years from 1906 to 1910, 118 births were recorded, among the urban population, for every thousand women between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, whereas, in the open country, the number of births thus recorded amounted to 160. Consequently, the number of births taking place in the country districts exceeds the number recorded in the towns by nearly 1-3. The fact, therefore, that it is especially the agricultural Provinces which show such a remarkable falling off in the population, proves how great must have been the emigration from the country districts into the towns throughout the Kingdom of Prussia, and how large must have been the number of rural labourers who decided to seek a new means of livelihood in the great industrial centres of the country.

This is one of the sore points that a study of population statistics in Prussia reveals. Another sore point is the relative and continuous falling off in the number of births recorded, and the only consolation that remains is the fact that the same state of things prevails in all highly developed countries. The fact that, despite this considerable falling off in the birth rate, the Kingdom of Prussia can still show an appreciable increase in its population, and will, should no unfavourable circumstances intervene, probably continue to record an average annual increase of half a million inhabitants for years to come, is mainly attributable to the decline in the death-rate brought about by increased hygienic conditions and to the improved state of medical science. At the present moment, the Kingdom of Prussia, alone, can boast of as many inhabitants as could the entire German Empire at the time of its foundation.

GERMAN MOTOR-CARS.

The "Verein deutscher Motorfahrzeug-Industrieller", a society of motor-car manufacturers, publishes, in its official business report, some interesting figures concerning the development of the German motor-car trade. From this report we learn that motor-cars to the value of 71½ million marks were exported during the year 1912. This makes 23½ million marks or 49 per cent. more than the export figures for the year 1911. But as the latter year already showed an increase of 47 per cent. (fifteen million marks) on the figures for the preceding year, it is evident that the German motor-car industry has reached a period of steadily increasing prosperity. The greater part of this increase falls to such motor-cars as are intended solely for the transport of individuals, the export figures for which have increased from 42½ to 62 millions of marks. With regard to motor-cars intended for the transport of goods of various kinds, the exports from Germany amounted in 1912 to the value of 7 million marks, as compared with 4 million marks in the course of the year before, whereas the export figures dealing with motor-cycles reached a total of 2½ million marks as compared with 1 2-3 million marks during the year 911. The German motor-cars find their best markets in Russia, although there is also a considerable rise in the export of such vehicles to Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

In comparison with these figures, the increase in the value of imported automobiles is quite an inconsiderable one, the actual figures showing a rise from 11 3-4 to 14 1-4 millions of marks. Here, too, the figures refer principally to motor-cars for the use of persons, of which class of vehicle Germany imported 1,650 from foreign countries. The greater number of these imported cars still come from France, but the figures available for the last two years reveal that the French motor-car industry has made no further progress in this direction. On the other hand, the imports of motor-cars from Belgium, during the last few years, show an increase of nearly 50 per cent in the actual number of cars imported. In the third place comes the United States of America as an exporter of cars to Germany, and it is worthy of note that the former country has increased the number of vehicles thus exported sixfold. Here we have, however, chiefly to deal with the cheaper kind of tradesman's cart, which is only constructed for a very limited period of utility.

The actual number of automobiles in use throughout the German Empire has increased enormously during the last five years. This is specially so in the case of cars intended for the transport of heavy goods, of which there are now 5 1-2 times as many on our roads as formerly, whereas passenger cars have only increased 2 1-2 fold. The latest available figures point to the fact that the automobile is now entering on a period of greatly increased utilisation in Germany. It is a somewhat difficult matter to estimate the exact annual value of the German motor-car industry as, owing to a strict system of specialisation, the entire industry is divided into several, quite different branches. We have, for instance, the chassis builders, the firms that manufacture the bodies of the cars, those that turn out the rubber tyres, and those that are responsible for the motors. If we reckon all these various branches together, we find that the total value annually of the German automobile industry reaches the imposing sum of over 361 1-2 millions of marks.

THE WHEAT HARVEST FOR 1913.

It seemed almost as though the period of rainy weather that has been visiting Central and Southern Europe for some weeks past would materially effect the prospects of the wheat harvest. As a matter of fact, this inclement weather has considerably delayed the beginning of harvesting operations. But as a sudden change to drier and warmer weather has, fortunately, taken place, there seems now to be every prospect of an excellent wheat harvest throughout the world. Especially in Europe is it anticipated that a considerable increase in yield will be recorded. This year Russia and Italy seem likely to be favoured with especially good wheat crops, whereas in other countries the results are not likely to be as good as those recorded in the previous year; on the other hand, there is every prospect of the crops proving to be of an unusually excellent quality. After Russia, the United States of North America will play the most prominent role as a wheat supplier for the markets of the world. The crops of the latter country are expected to produce a record yield of 92 million quarters, which figure will be surpassed in Russia by an output of 105 million quarters. It seems likely that the Indian harvest will take the third place with a yield of 44 1-2 million quarters; then comes France with 41 million quarters. In Canada, too, the farmers are looking forward to a record crop of about 23 million quarters, the quality of which is also likely to prove better than that of the previous year. Italy will take the sixth place, as neither the Argentine Republic nor Hungary have had a very favourable year. Immediately after the country in question comes Germany with an estimated yield of 19 million quarters. The total world output is expected to amount to 476 3-10 million quarters, or about 14 million quarters more than in the previous autumn. As the countries which do not grow much wheat, and are largely dependent on importation are likely, in general, to have a good harvest, they will require from 6 to 7 million quarters less than was the case the year before. Consequently, the wheat exporting countries will more readily be able to cover the requirements of other countries than was the case last year, although, owing to the late harvest, these countries will have to make their existing supplies last rather longer than usual. In these facts we have an explanation of why the price of wheat, which was already rather low, is likely to continue to fall.

L. ASCH.

LIEUT-GENERAL Sir J. B. Woon, commanding the Secunderabad Division, is taking long leave preparatory to retiring next year.

CRITICAL BALKAN SITUATION.

SIGNIFICANT INDICATION.

RETENTION OF TURKISH PRISONERS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

In view of the uncertainty of the situation neither Bulgaria nor Greece are liberating Turkish prisoners, of whom, it is stated, Bulgaria holds 40,000 and Greece 80,000.—Reuter

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Turkey denies the occupation of Gumuljina, which, it is stated in Athens, the Greeks have already transferred to the Bulgarians.

MEXICAN SITUATION.

PRESIDENT HUERTA ASKS FOR TIME.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

Mexico has asked President Wilson to delay his message to the Congress for twenty-four hours. President Wilson has agreed.

President Huerta's request is thought to portend a compromise, which will make a final adjustment possible.

It transpires that the American demands included the cessation of hostilities, an early and free Presidential election, an undertaking that President Huerta will not be a candidate, and that all parties will agree to abide by the result.—Reuter.

THE STRIKE IN LONDON.

RENOVATION STOPPED OF WEST END CLUBS AND HOUSES.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The painters have rejected the master decorators' offer of an increase of from 8 1-2d. to 9 1-2d., claiming an increase of 1 1-2d. which eighteen firms, however, are understood to have conceded.

The work of renovating West End clubs and residences is largely at a stands-till. The calling out of certain workers employed by contractors under the control of the Office of Works does not seem to have had a very disturbing effect. Painting in the work of renovating Buckingham Palace for the King's occupation in three months' time has not yet commenced, but there are fears that the masons now employed in refacing the Palace may be induced to come out.

TROUBLE IN DUBLIN.

A strike of tramwaymen is greatly inconveniencing the visitors to the Dublin Horse Show.—Reuter.

THE STAND AT NANKING.

REPORTS OF SURRENDER OF THE TOWN.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

There are positive reports from different sources that Nanking has surrendered to the Government troops.—Reuter.

THE DERRY RIOTS.

ENQUIRY INTO POLICE CONDUCT REFUSED.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has refused a sworn enquiry into the conduct of the police at Londonderry on the ground that he does not possess the necessary Parliamentary authority.—Reuter.

DEATH OF A COMPOSER.

AUTHOR OF WELL-KNOWN SONGS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The death is announced of Mr. Michael Maybrick, the composer.—Reuter.

[Michael Maybrick was born at Liverpool in 1844, and having received his early education in his native city, he afterwards studied in Milan, Leipsic, and in Italy. He first made his name as a singer. He had an excellent baritone voice and appeared for many years in the leading London and provincial theatres and also in English opera. Then he turned his attention to song-writing, and under the *nom de plume* of "Stephen Adams" published a large number, some of which are included amongst the standard songs of the English language. Amongst them were "Nancy Lee," "the Midshipmate," "the Holy City" "the Star of Bethlehem," "Thora" and "Long live the King" Mr. Maybrick was Vice-President of Trinity College London. He was a resident of Ryde, of which town he was Mayor five times. He was also chairman of the Isle of Wight County Hospital. He had been an officer of the Artists' Volunteer Corps, and was interested in cricket, cycling and yachting.]

BIGGEST DOCK IN THE EAST.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 27.

Sir Arthur Young, the Governor, yesterday opened the new graving-dock, which is named the King's Dock. It is the largest east of Suez and will take vessels of the size of the 'Olimpic.'—Reuter.

HAWKER INJURED.

FALL OF 100 FT. INTO THE SEA.

BRILLIANT FLYING IN THE WATERPLANE RACE.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

In fine weather, Hawker, in spite of slight squalls, made a magnificent flight between Berwick and Aberdeen, aggregating 608 miles in 730 minutes. He again received ovations at various points on the route of his record journey, and arrived at Cromarty, a distance of 742 miles in 820 minutes.

It is now only a question whether he can complete the whole 1,540 miles by half-past nine on Thursday morning, the prescribed limit.

LATER.

Hawker arrived at Oban at 5-55 p. m. The 94 miles between Cromarty and Oban are regarded as the most difficult stage of the whole route, on account of the mountain air-currents. Hawker took nearly three hours over this stage.

He will spend the night at Oban.—Reuter.

DELAYED BY DEFECTS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Hawker was delayed at Oban by a leakage in his float. This was pumped out.

He made a brilliant flight this morning over a calm sea to Larne, in 2 1-2 hours, descending there for petrol. He was also delayed again by slight engine trouble.

There is great enthusiasm and excitement over the race, as the time is becoming very close.

LATER.

Fifteen miles from Dublin a wing of Hawker's hydroplane broke and Hawker and his passenger fell a hundred feet into the sea. They were rescued by coastguards.

Hawker's head and arm were cut.—Reuter.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

EARLY AGREEMENT EXPECTED ON FINANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 27.

The *Temps* predicts an early termination to the negotiations between the French and German financial groups regarding the Baghdad Railway. Britain and Russia are keeping themselves informed of the progress of negotiations.

The *Temps* adds that Britain is about to conclude an agreement renouncing all interest in the construction of the line up to Baghdad, and that the Deutsche Bank will buy the shares of the Ottoman Bank, Germany thus obtaining liberty of action without foreign control.

These agreements are conditional on a complete understanding between Russia, France, and Britain, and between them and Turkey.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

It is reported that the leading idea on the French side in the negotiations regarding the Baghdad Railway is to renounce its interest in the Baghdad line and to turn elsewhere for compensation.

It is suggested that while the Deutsche Bank will take over the shares held by the Ottoman Bank, the former shall renounce various railway concessions in Syria and on the shores of the Black Sea.

ULSTER'S FIGHT.

GOVERNMENT ACTION AGAINST RIFLE CLUBS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

An official announcement by the Ulster Unionist Council gives particulars concerning the constitution and membership of the Advisory Board for the Ulster Volunteer Force.

The announcement draws special attention to Sir Edward Carson's appeal to all men to join the Force.

The total value of the property insured in Ulster against damage by rioters amounted to thirteen millions sterling yesterday.

LATER.

Acting upon instructions from the Irish Government, the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs has refused the annual application of various Ulster clubs for the renewal of their affiliation.

Lord Aberdeen was appealed to but replied that he regretted that in the existing circumstances the Irish Government was unable to approve the applications.

A few members of each club are now taking out ordinary gun licences to enable rifles to be conveyed to the ranges, were the others will practice as before.—Reuter.

ARMY MANOEUVRES.

LONDON, Aug 27.

The usual Army Manoeuvres by two opposing forces of approximately equal strength each with equal liberty of action, will, this year, take the from of exercises in which a "Brown" force of four divisions and one cavalry division, all commanded by Sir John French, will operate against a "White" force, the main part of which will be a skeleton army.—Reuter.

HARRY THAW'S CASE.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Harry Thaw's attorneys have withdrawn the writ of *habeas corpus* which may prolong the deportation proceedings indefinitely.—Reuter.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Four men were killed and sixteen injured in a boiler explosion at Leeds Steel Works yesterday.—Reuter.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting

BOTHA'S TRIUMPH

GREAT POPULAR EXCITEMENT.

OVATION FOR THE PREMIER IN THE TRANSVAAL.

CAPETOWN, August 26

General Botha, speaking at Rustenburg, stoutly defended his attitude towards Imperialism.

He ridiculed the idea of resignation when he possessed a majority of 27 over all parties.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The meeting addressed by General Botha at Rustenburg passed a vote of confidence in him by an overwhelming majority, and General Botha was afterwards carried shoulder-high back to his hotel amid ovations. The whole incident was a great personal triumph.

General Hertzog, who addressed a counter-meeting, suggested that the delegates to the Party Congress had been bribed. The meeting passed a resolution urging the resignation of General Botha.

An acute situation has arisen through the presence of both leaders in Rustenburg. The whole countryside is seething with excitement.

There had been threats to break up General Botha's meeting and the Premier was escorted by a commando into the town, which was unprecedentedly thronged.

It is significant that General Delarey, whose attitude has hitherto been uncertain, appeared yesterday on General Botha's platform and warmly supported him.—Reuter.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

It is officially stated that Sir F. L. Cartwright, the British Ambassador in Vienna, has resigned for private reasons.

Sir M. de Bunsen, British Ambassador in Madrid, will succeed him, while Sir A. H. Hardinge, British Ambassador in Lisbon, will go to Madrid.—Reuter.

[Sir Fairfax Leighton Cartwright, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., had been Ambassador to Austria-Hungary since 1908. Prior to that for two years he was Minister-Resident at Munich. He had previously served at Berlin, Stockholm, Teheran, Madrid, Vienna, Rome, Mexico and Lisbon in the order given.]

PLANTERS' CONFERENCE.

PROBLEMS OF LABOUR RECRUITMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 27.

At the second day's sitting of the Planters' Conference, the following, among other resolutions, were passed:—

"That considering that labour recruiting has been abused to such an extent as to be detrimental not only to the best interests of the planting industry but also to the agricultural labourers themselves, the Conference requests that the Government of Madras may take steps to suppress the professional recruiter, as distinguished from the authorized *kangany* or *maistry*.

At the invitation of the chairman, the Ceylon Labour Commissioner, Mr. Scoble Nicholson, then addressed the meeting at length, at the end of which the following resolution was carried: "That this Association accepts the recommendation of its Labour Committee to establish a Labour Commissioner of its own."

THE ASSAM BOMB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) 7.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

In connection with the Moulvi Bazar bomb outrage the police on the strength of a warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, searched the premises of the Gouri Gouranga Asram at Dinajpur. This religious association, like the Jagatshi Asram, is a branch of Dyanand's Arunachal Asram at Cachar. Several letters and some books were seized. No arrest was made.

A CARTRIDGE MYSTERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

Sometime ago the Mymensingh police found a cartridge in the Ananda Mohun College students' mess. The College Council alleged that some one had put the cartridge into one of the students' boxes with a view to implicate the owner in a heinous offence. After due enquiry Mr. Spray, District Magistrate of Mymensingh, has informed the Secretary of the College Council that no action will be taken against the students of the mess where the cartridge was found. Further enquiry is proceeding.

BRICKS PILED ON RAILWAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA Aug. 27.

An obstruction was caused to No. 175 up passenger train on Monday afternoon by the piling up of large pieces of brick on the railway line at Talli station on the southern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Some lads of the village, who have not yet been arrested, are stated to be responsible.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 27.

Nawab Syed Mahomed has wired to the Congress Reception Committee his acceptance of the presidency of the Indian National Congress, to be held in Karachi in December next.

DR. FILIPPI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

Dr. Filippi, the Italian explorer, will leave Simla for Srinagar en route to Leh on Friday next.

ACCIDENT AT TATA IRONWORKS.

EXPLOSION OF GAS ENGINE.

TWO MEN KILLED AND OTHERS INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

On August 25th an accident happened in the laboratory of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. at Sakchi by the explosion of a gas-engine. Seven or eight men, including the Chief Chemist, and two of his Bengali assistants were badly burnt. The condition of some is precarious. The men were immediately taken to the hospital, where their wounds were dressed.

LATER.

Information was received in Calcutta to-day that two men have died as the result of the explosion at the Tata Works at Sakchi. The Chief Chemist was badly burnt about the spine.

PUNJAB SANITARY CONFERENCE.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

At the sitting of the Punjab Sanitary Conference, to-day, various questions regarding school sanitation were discussed. Model school building, overcrowding in classes and other important points of school hygiene were considered. On the motion of the President it was resolved to appoint a committee of experts, consisting of representatives of the Sanitary, Education, and Public Works Departments and the Punjab Commission, to examine standard plans.

The question of the limit of admission to schools was the subject of much discussion and on the motion of Mr. A. J. W. Kitchin, I.C.S., Deputy-Commissioner Multan, the following resolution was adopted:—

That in the opinion of this conference pressure should be brought by the Education Department on local bodies and other controlling agencies to conform as far as possible to the regulations to prevent overcrowding in schools and hostels, and that in their opinion the allotment of grants-in-aid should be made conditional on compliance with such hygienic requirements.

It was also decided to institute medical inspection of schools, with the help of the Provincial Medical Department, which should be obligatory on school authorities.

The conference adjourned for the day at 1-30 p. m.

ENGINEER KILLED.

BALLAST TRAIN RUNS INTO A TROLLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

Mr. C. C. Sen, an assistant engineer of the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Light Railway, which is under the management of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, was inspecting the line on a trolley yesterday, when the engine of a ballast train ran into the trolley. The coolies, who were with him, jumped and saved their lives, but Mr. Sen was killed instantaneously.

A PROSCRIBED PAMPHLET.

CASE BEFORE CALCUTTA SPECIAL BENCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

At the High Court, to-day, the special bench composed of the Chief Justice and Justices Woodroffe and Stephen took the further hearing of the application made by Mr. Mahomed Ali, editor of the "Comrade" against an order of the Bengal Government forfeiting the pamphlet "Come over to Macedonia and help us."

Mr. Norton, continuing his argument, asked the Advocate-General to tell him what classes the trend of the pamphlet purported to bring into hatred.

The Advocate-General: Christians in British India generally.

Continuing, Mr Norton read the pamphlet and said there was nothing in it to cause class hatred among the subjects of His Majesty in India.

The Advocate-General, in reply, said that Mr. Norton had failed to show that the pamphlet did not contain words likely to bring into hatred any British subject in India. In one place it was stated "Perish scores of thousands of innocent Mussalmans rather than these crusaders, who are hordes of bloodthirsty savages." That passage alone would justify the action of Government. The Advocate-General, however, admitted that the order as it stood was not satisfactory, as it was not drawn up by a lawyer.

The Chief Justice said that the effect of the notification was to bind the English as allies of the Christian Bashi Bazouks

Judgment was reserved.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of this Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, last evening, when the President, Lt. Col. K. R Kirtikar, I.M.S. (retd.), occupied the chair.

Mr. N. B. Divetia, I. C. S., was duly elected a member of the Society.

The following paper was then read:—"The Bihari Belief in the efficacy of Jackal's Horns," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

In this paper, Mr. Mitra described the beliefs of the people of Bihar in the efficacy of alleged "Jackal's horns" as a powerful talisman. The Biharis believe that if a man possesses a "Jackal's horn," he will command the attainment of every desire, be invulnerable and immune from the attacks of ferocious beasts. He said that this belief was also prevalent among the Tamils of Southern India and the Sinhalese. In this connection, Mr. Mitra observed that the skulls and bones of animals, especially the dried skulls of dogs and noses of hyaenas and bears' tusks formed the stock-in-trade of medicine men throughout India and Burma.

COCAINE RIOT.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE OF A SMUGGLER.

SEVERAL MEN INJURED IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

Rioting occurred in Machooa Bazar Street last night as the result of an attempt by a head constable to arrest an alleged cocaine smuggler. The accused's brother, with a large number of Punjabis, attacked the police official with lathies in an attempt to rescue the prisoner.

At the moment when matters were assuming a grave aspect a large force of policemen arrived on the scene and the assailants vanished.

Several men were injured.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

MODIFICATION OF FURLOUGH RULES.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, chairman of the Committee, presiding. Consideration was given to the report of the Sub-Committee regarding a proposal for the modification of the furlough leave rules applicable to heads of departments and other officers of the Municipality.

The Sub-Committee in submitting their report stated that the Commissioner pointed out that the Government Covenanted Service Rules had been adopted with certain modifications, all of which were in favour of employes, by the Railway Companies, and by the Port Trust and Improvement Trust and he recommended that similar concessions as regarded leave should be extended to the superior officers of the Corporation. After careful consideration the Sub-Committee recommended that the Government Covenanted Service Rules be adopted in respect of the grant of furlough leave to officers the minimum pay of whose substantive appointments, exclusive of personal or other allowances, was not less than Rs. 500 per mensem.

This would limit the aplication of the special rules to the following 20 officers:—Executive Health Officer; Executive Engineer; Hydraulic Engineer; Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage; Deputy Engineer, M. B.; Chief Accountant, Assessor and Collector; Municipal Secretary; Revenue and Refund Audit Officer; Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, Senior Assistant to the Health Officer; Special Assistant to the Health Officer; Special Assistant to the Health Officer, Malaria; Junior Assistant to the Health Officer; Assistant Engineer, Buildings and Architecture; 1st Engineer, Love Grove Pumping and Compressor. Stations Deputy Accountant; Municipal Analyst; and 2 Deputy Health Officers, First Class.

The Committee further stated: Under the rules now in force officers are entitled, whilst on furlough, to half their average salary subject to a maximum of Rs. 750 per mensem or £600 a year if an officer is paid in England and Rs. 500 per mensem if an officer is paid in India. Under the Covenanted Service Rules the leave allowances are limited if paid at the Home Treasury, to a maximum of £800 per annum and Rs. 666 2-3 per mensem if paid in India. The Commissioner recommends that the grant of half the average salary to officers on furlough should be allowed whether the furlough is spent in England or in India. The Committee concur in this opinion. In view of the fact that the Executive Health Officer, the Executive Engineer and the Hydraulic Engineer hold office on five yearly tenures and that any of these officers taking 2 years' furlough after 8 years' service and retiring after that period would cause a good deal of inconvenience, the Sub-Committee consider that it should be provided in the case of these officers that furlough after the first 8 years' service shall be granted to them subject to the understanding that they shall return to duty after the expiry of the leave or otherwise refund the leave allowances drawn by them. In connection with the grant of leave to these three officers the Commissioner has placed before the Sub-Committee notes drawn up by himself and the Chief Accountant. Copies of those notes together with a comparative statement prepared by the Chief Accountant showing the difference between the Convenanted and the Non-Covenanted Service rules, are forwarded herewith.

It was resolved to forward the report to the Corporation, and the Committee adjourned.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COL. ROWLANDSON.

Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Rowlandson, of the 126th Baluchistan Infantry, died on July 19, at Hongkong, as the result of an accident at the Pagal Gymkhana on the U. S. R. C. grounds. The deceased officer, who was an accomplished and fearless horseman, was competing in the first event, the "pig-sticking" race, and had occasion to pull his mount up rather sharply, says the "Daily Press." The animal went over on its side, pinning the Colonel underneath. He got up and walked about treating the accident very lightly. Later in the afternoon, he had a fit and became unconscious. It was seen that he had suffered some serious injury, and three doctors were soon in attendance. Despite every attention, however, the unfortunate officer only regained consciousness for brief intervals, and passed away about half-past seven the same evening, the cause of death being hæmorrhage of the brain. The deceased was most popular among his brother officers, and his tragically sudden death cast a gloom over the whole Colony.

Colonel Rowlandson was married and has one son, who is in the army. The war services of Lieut.-Colonel Rowlandson included services in China in the Boxer rising of 1900. His troops were among the first to enter Peking. Lieut.-Col. Rowlandson also served in Tibet in 1903-4, and took part in the operations at and around Gyantze. He wore medals with clasps for both the China and Tebetan campaigns.—"N. C. Herald."

THE PASSING OF AN AGE.

ARRIVAL OF A NEW MOTIVE POWER.

It is perhaps difficult to mark with any precision in the progress of mankind the point at which one age passes away to give place to another and more advanced era. In fact the division of time into its various Ages is but the nomenclature of its posterity. We speak of the Stone and Bronze Ages, but the words convey little more than a reference to indefinite periods of by-gone times.

It may be the imperfect knowledge of the past that prevents our being able to define with any accuracy the point at which one Age has merged into another, but it must also be borne in mind that humanity passes from one age to another almost without the conscious knowledge of the transition which is taking place. For this reason perhaps more than any other, it is difficult to define where one age terminated and another began, since the history of makind has recorded little beyond the sudden and unexpected events; the rest it has taken as recorded in the daily lives of man, never realizing that man and the daily habits of his generation pass quickly on their way to be forgotten.

It is not suprising therefore that, in a like manner, we of this generation have witnessed almost unconsciously the passing of one Age and the birth of its successor. It may now perhaps be premature to define the limits of the Coal Age, but there is little reason to doubt that those who are to come will consider the advent of the twentieth century marks the coming of the Age of Oil.

Such a statement may, at this early date, seem idle prophesy when Coal forms the basis of almost the entire mechanical power of the world, but the progress which Oil in its innumerable forms has made in the last two decades and the possibilities that now lie before it are, one may consider, sufficient testimony to support this statement.

It is now barely twenty years since the first motor-car made its appearance yet in this short space of time, the street traffic of the entire civilised world has undergone an enormous change, and it would hardly be exaggeration to say that the average traffic in the streets of our great cities moves at least three times as fast to-day as it did then. It may of course be said that the motor has come in the place of the horse, and it in no way detracts from the utility of Coal. True it is, but nevertheless it has made oil in the form of petrol, on which depends the existence of the motor-engine, one of the great factors of modern civilisation.

The progress of recent years suffices to prove that the utility of the petrol-driven engine is not confined to road traffic alone, and, if we consider the petrol-driven sea and river craft a negligible quantity, we must remember that, should aviation progress, as we believe it must, that petrol, or, at least, some form of oil engine is essential as its motive power, coal for this purpose being out of the question.

It is a striking fact that all the most recent, or perhaps we might say, most wonderful mechanical productions of late years have tended towards the elimination of Coal and to a greater or less extent to the introduction of Oil as a source of energy. Take for instance the lumbering steam-driven road vehicle and the unwieldy balloon deriving their utility from the Coal and the gas generated therefrom respectively, and compare them with the silent running motor car and the graceful aeroplane of to-day which are the corresponding productions of the new age:—One then realises to some extent that there is after all a final step between the Ages.

Perhaps the most convincing sign of the times is the fact that both submarine and aerial navigation the two great engineering triumphs of recent years, were made possible only by the elimination of Coal as a source of energy. In other words mechanical engineering is now passing that stage in which it is possible to use coal as a source of power, and if it is to progress, it is clear that its future must be built on a basis other than that of coal. That Oil will be this basis there is no reason to doubt.

All important as the petrol engine may be to-day, it is but a voice in the wilderness for a greater is at hand in the form of the internal combustion engine constructed on the lines laid down by Dr. Diesel, in which crude petroleum products and other heavy oils can be utilised.

The advent of the internal combustion engine can leave no doubt concerning the future of oil, but in addition to becoming the source of energy in those engines which are the productions of its own age, Oil has become a serious competitor to coal as a fuel for steam raising, its advantages being perfect combustion, giving neither smoke nor ashes, high calorific value and the ease with which an oil-burning furnace can be regulated so that waste on starting and shutting down is reduced to a minimum. Apart from the fact that weight for weight, oil fuel will give off nearly twice the number of heat units as the average coal in the course of combustion, it occupies one tenth the space, it reduces the number of hands required to work a coal furnace by seventy to eighty per cent, and the ease and cleanliness with which it can be handled are worth consideration, at least from a marine point of view. It is true that in the case of a battle-ship several feet of additional armour are afforded by the coal in her side bunkers, which may, or may not, be full when she comes into action, but the advantage of being able to load the same weight of a fuel, which will take the ship twice as far, in one fourth the time, even when travelling at sea in the worst weather, without exhausting the greater part of the crew, far outweighs the advantage of the somewhat uncertain additional protection afforded by the use of coal.

Again, though neither commerce nor war can ever be humane, the fact remains that the introduction of oil fuel will necessarily reduce by 70 per cent to 80 per cent the number of our fellow men who toil out their lives in the poisonous atmosphere of the stoke-hold and, in time of war or disaster, go down to the most terrible of deaths

Great as the advantages of Oil as a fuel for steam raising undoubtedly are, the real future of this product does not lie in this direction, for, after all, its possibilities as a fuel under boilers are limited by the steam which is produced,

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

ENGLISH MANNERS.

Whenever Lord Rosebery chooses to appear in public, he has always something interesting and arresting to say. He has turned away from the clash of party and party polemics to cultivate the arts of peace at leisure, and his discourses have a rare literary flavour, glistening, now and again, with flashes of attic wit. At the Royal Grammer School he took for his text the decadence of manners in England. "We English people and still more, Scotch people," he said, "had never been famous for good manners. He thought that at one time there was a sort of John Bull feeling in England that good manners were the device of dancing, frog-eating, Frenchmen, which it was our duty to despise." I have no means of saying whether good manners have decayed in England; but I should not inculcate manners, as Lord Rosebery has done, on account of their commercial value. It may be taken as certain that he values good manners for the thing itself, but that he just wanted to enforce his dictum by pointing out how far the material interest of Englishmen depended upon their cultivation. If such was his object, it cannot fail to appeal to "a nation of shop-keepers." It is obvious that Lord Rosebery does not mean surface graces and superficial civilities as the essence of good manners. For he told his audience that "good manners were a sign of charity towards our fellow-men, part of our duty to our neighbours, and they were also a sign of self-respect." It is a matter not of dress and deportment, not of mere etiquette, not of amiable smiles and grimaces,—for "one may smile and smile, and yet be a villain;"—but it is a product of virtues which go to form a man's character, and which are reflected in his conduct. Good manners are born of good sense, charity and delicacy of feeling that shrinks from wrong and injustice, and from giving pain by rudeness or impertinence, or even by brutal frankness. If Englishmen despise good manners as the device of frog-eating Frenchmen, they do not mean these the essence of the thing, but only its outward expression in gestures and grimaces, which are held in scorn by the solid, beef-eating, cold and reserved John Bull.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Continental nations will, I suppose, be in agreement with Lord Rosebery, so far as Great Britain is concerned, although his remarks are meant to apply generally to Europe. I was once travelling in a Rhine boat, when a party of Germans were making themselves merry over the lofty and supercilious air which, they said, was assumed by the Englishman abroad. He carried abroad with him his way of living, as well as his manners. One of his critics observed that an Englishman in a continental hotel, after carefully surveying the menu, will end by calling for the national beef-steak. He will have more of the mysterious kickshaws which are served up for the delectation of the foreigner. Carlyle, in his "Past and Present," has devoted a chapter to a penetrating analysis of the character of the Englishman, which affords a clue to his conduct towards others. Describing the English as a dumb people, he contrasts them with "your ever talking, ever gesticulating French;" and then he goes on caressing John Bull in his own way! "How one loves to see his burly figure, this thick-skinned, seemingly opaque, perhaps sulky, almost stupid, Man of Practice, pitted against some light, adroit Man of Theory!" In the same mood he thus apostrophizes John Bull. "Ah, Mr. Bull, I look on that surly face of thine with a mixture of pity and laughter, yet also with wonder and veneration." For Mr. Bull is a man of action, awkward in speech and uncouth in manners, but "a terrible worker, irresistible against marshes, mountains, impediments, disorder in civilization." Such being his national characteristics, the Englishman cannot find it easy to make an agreeable impression upon other races. Not that there is nothing agreeable in him, but with his unsocial instincts, he does not care or study to be agreeable. He is not, therefore, an undesireable person. He may be a very good, considerate, and kind-hearted man. But if he is misunderstood by others, and if they reciprocate his coldness and reserve, they are not altogether to blame.

SOME ILLUSTRATIONS.

Lord Rosebery suggests that the decadence of good manners was, perhaps more observable among the Scotch than the English. This impression again arises, I think, from the difference in their national trait. The Scotch is apparently more rough and abrupt in his ways, and the idea is strengthened by the peculiar emphasis with which he articulates his words. I was sitting one Sunday evening in a public garden in Edinburgh, when a grisly bearded old keeper came up to me, and said it was time to leave. Knowing the sabbatarian leanings of the Scotch, I inquired if on week-days people were allowed to stay in the garden till a later hour. Out came the sharp and laconic reply, "Ear-lier than to-day!" and away he went. It was his general manner and peculiar articulation that made him appear so very abrupt. Shrewd and canny as the Scotch are noted to be, even a Scotchman can be very tender and true, as I can say from personal experience. It may be a pure accident, but the outstanding marks of personal kindnesses, which I can recall, have proceeded from some people north of the Tweed. Now that I am for a while in the reminiscent mood, I may say that during my visit to Europe, I usually received kindness and attention from strangers, and that the instances of petulance or ill manners that I experienced were very few. The most offensive example was given by a vulgar American who had come over to the old world as a sight-seer. But I know better than to generalize from stray instances. It was another American, a man of great refinement and culture, whose courtesy and kindness to me could not be exceeded.

THE ENGLISHMAN IN INDIA.

Would you like to know the general Indian opinion of the Englishman in India? It is that the Englishmen now coming out to India are inferior to the

fine old race of fifty or a hundred years ago. The *Topiwala* of those days, according to my countrymen, was kind, considerate and polite. He was cordial and benignant in his relations with natives. He did not despise them, nor did he treat them rudely. It is believed that the Halleybury men belonged mostly to good families, and it is regretted that the system of competition cannot take social position into account. It is possible that this view is partly attributable to the human infirmity of looking back to "the good old days" with wistful regret. The past is surrounded with a glamour which deceives the ordinary vision. It may be safely asserted, nevertheless, that the relations between Europeans and natives were happier fifty years ago, than they are at present. Political aggressiveness and advanced aspirations were yet to come. The people were docile, meek, and contented. The Saheb was honoured and obeyed by the native. His right to domination and superiority was accepted as devoutely as a decree of Fate. The rulers were, as our *mabap*, in *loco parentis*. It was usual in the last generation of our public men to speak of a parental government. When there were no railways in the country, and when flitting to Europe and back, which is possible under modern conditions, was unknown, the Englishman who had prepared himself for a long exile, made a home of this country, and naturally took an interest in his surroundings. He could not carry with him abroad his way of life at home. In the East he found himself shut off practically from the West, and he could inhale at leisure the atmosphere of the East. While the circumstances of his life in India have undergone a vast change, the spread of education has effected a transformation in the spirit and attitude of the people brought under its influence. Some of them have been too aggressive in their independence; some have been too bitterly hostile in their criticisms. These changes must react on the European community, affecting their outlooks and their feelings towards Indians. The demand for a wider share in the administration has resulted in a rivalry of race, a clashing of interests, from which neither side can emerge unscathed.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

There has also been a change in the attitude of the Englishmen at Home towards Indians, particularly students. Mr. Gokhale has stated that the attitude has changed from welcome to bare tolerance in many cases, and to positive dislike in not a few. Race and colour prejudice, he observed, was steadily on the increase in England, "this ancient home of freedom." He attributed this feeling partly" to the new school of imperialism which regarded the world as mainly for the white races and looked upon other races as merely intended for their footstool." The brief summary of his speech, as furnished by Reuter, left an impression that he wanted to throw the responsibility for the change of feeling entirely on the other side. This impression is not borne out altogether by the fuller report of the speech received by the last mail. He admitted that the increase in the number of students had inevitably led to the lowering of the average standard; that under the influence of new ideas and new feelings, some of them were saying things which were not discreet or desirable, and that they were not able to exercise proper restraint. He also shrewdly observed that the Indian who did badly in India only harmed himself and his family, but the Indian, who did badly in England, injured his country, as well. He might, however, have treated more adequately the question of the extent to which the conduct of the students themselves was responsible for the change of feeling. Addressing a company of students, he was led to lay too much stress on the opposite view, as if the fault lay almost entirely on the other side.

DION.

ARE ENGLISHMEN DISCOURTEOUS?

AN ORTHODOX HINDU'S VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—So much has been said about English courtesy recently in your columns by various writers that one might think there is hardly anything left to be stated. But in Bombay the question affects every sect, community, and creed, more especially at the present juncture when everyone in Bombay takes to anything that is English.

Our school boys have abandoned all Indian games, and have taken to cricket and hockey, they insist upon having short pants instead of *dhotar*, a short English lounge coat instead of the old fashioned *dagla*, and a shirt with collar and tie to match instead of a *bandi*. In every sentence of half a dozen words used by him three words are English.

All this is due to greater contact with the English and the inculcation of English ideals by English education.

But what is the effect of all this (Hindu) home? The mother, grandmother, father and elderly members of the family are considerably annoyed. The insolent and disobedient behaviour of the boy is put down as due to English education, which they think teaches only affected tones of voice and extravagant modes of dress.

This conduct of Hindu boys at home has created an impression that present day English associations are not so healthy and desirable as they were in the time of their fathers.

But do you know the real cause, Mr. Editor? It is due to the utter disregarded religious and moral instruction in our Bombay Schools. The true Englishman has not changed. I have much to say on this subject, but it being my *Shravan* month I cannot spare much time.—Yours, etc.,

ORTHODOX HINDU.

Kandewadi, August 23.

THE BURMA EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

One of the forthcoming United Services Institution lectures at Simla will be by Captain Waterfield, 45th Sikhs, who will describe his travels on the northern frontiers of Burma. It will be given about the middle of September.

DAKORE PILGRIM TAX.

PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Jivanlal N. Vakil has addressed a petition to His Excellency the Governor in Council on the subject of the Dakore Pilgrim tax. In it Mr. Vakil says :—

"I had the honor of addressing a letter to the Commissioner N. D. on the same subject some time back, but in its final reply, dated 23rd August, 1913, he states that in individual cases, the present rules of the Dakore Municipality may have involved occasional hardship but that he is not disposed to ask the Municipality to amend their piligrim tax rules, as the same have on the whole worked satisfactorily."

"Being aggrieved by the said reply I pray that for the reasons set forth below Your Excellency may be graciously pleased to ask the Commissioner N. D. to call upon the Dakore Municipality to amend its rules."

"Your Excellency will be pleased to note that the said pilgrim tax operates very harshly upon the piligrims who have to go from the Dakore station side more than once, in the course of the same day, or the same Punem days. Every time that a piligrim goes into the town, he has to pay the tax no matter how convincing may be his evidence to prove that he has already paid the said tax on the same day. It could not be the intention of the benign British Government to charge a pilgrim, as often as he enters town limits, on the same day. Surely the Municipality is not put to any additional expenditure by the pilgrim visiting the town limits more than once in the course of the same day and there is no reason why the rules should not be so amended as to authorise the Municipality to levy the piligrim tax *only once* upon every pilgrim, in the course of the same day or the same Punem days, independently of the number of times the pilgrim may enter the town limits from the station side. This is the demand of the public and it will at once be conceded that it is reasonable. It is also conceded by the Commissioner N. D. that the present rules may involve hardship in individual cases. There is no reason why the rules should not be so amended as to remove this hardship. A provision in the rules to the following effect will meet the public demand and remove a real grievance."

"The Municipal authorities at the Nakas shall, on request by any pilgrim, put an impression on his palm, in token of his having paid the pilgrim tax and a pilgrim with such an impression on his palm shall not be liable to pay the said tax on the same day or during the said Punem season."

"Such a rule will remove the serious discontent that prevails in the public mind in consequence of the harsh operation of the present rules. I may be permitted to add that it will be easy for the Municipal authorities to put such a rule in force. Even now one of the rules provides an exemption in case of those pilgrims who are refused admission by the railway authorities for a want of accommodation and have to come back into the town provided that such persons have already with them their own tickets in Form A. and also an impression on their palm given by the Municipal servants kept for the purpose at the Nakas." I beg to respectfully submit that there ought to be a distinction between a pilgrim who goes into the town limits, for being refused admission by the railway authorities and one who does the same for any other reason. There is no reason *d'etre* for this distinction and I pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to order the amendment in the rules prayed for."

"It will also be an interesting and profitable inquiry to examine the balance sheets of the Dakore Municipality for some years past and to determine, after due investigation, what amount the pilgrims have been paying every year to the Municipality and what amount is being spent annually by the said Municipality for their amenities and comforts. The result of such an investigation will reveal facts hardly palatable to those responsible for the Municipal administration of Dakore, but it is unnecessary in this petition to catalogue inconveniences sufferred by the pilgrims, on account of the absence of some necessary measures which the Dakore Municipality ought to take but which it has failed to take. I shall crave Your Excellency's permission to refer to these inconveniences on a future occasion."

"Under the above circumstances I pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to grant my prayer for an amendment of the rules and Your Excellency will thereby earn the lasting gratitude of inarticulate thousands."

RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

On Sunday evening a meeting of the ratepayers of G. Ward was held under the presidency of Dr. B. B Dadarkar, J. P., L. M and S., at Mr. Chonkar's house when the following Resolutions were adopted:—

"That an Association of the ratepayers of G. Ward be established, the objects of the Association being to safeguard the interests of the ratepayers in Municipal and other matters and to promote a better mutual understanding among them."

"That every ratepayer be deemed eligible for membership on payment of an enrolment fee of Re 1."

"That the following committee with power to add to their number be appointed for transacting the business of the Association during the unexpired period of the three years' term of the present Municipal Corporation :—

Dr.B.B.Dadarkar,President; Mr. K. D. Dhuru, Vice-President; the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Abdul Gaya, Mr. J. E. Saklatwala, Mr. Fazul Gulam Hussein Vazir, Dr. M. C. Javle, Messrs.K. N. Mahale, H. A. Kanga, K. S. Bole, J. C. Dias, S. V. Kir, Honorary Treasurers; R. M. Chonkar, and K. N. Rane, Joint Hony. Secretaries."

Major T. M. Luke D.S.O, who has been officiating as Brigade Major, Simla, takes over command of the 61st Co., R. G. A., at Rangoon from Captain A. C Guntur. This Co. which leaves Rangoon on transfer to Aden shortly has made a fine record in Burma since its return in 1910 and in sports turned out first clas bootball and cricket teams. It has won first class in gunnery for three years in succession and gaining the highest figure of merit ever held for Rangoon Defences. Sir Robert Scallon on reliquishing the Burma Command presented the Company with a handsome Cup. In football the men highly distinguished themselves.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.

WELL-KNOWN MAN'S CRUELTY TO HIS WIFE.

A sitting of the Parsi Matrimonial Court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar presiding. The suit filed by Bai Bhicaiji Maneckji Adenwalla against her husband, Maneckji Muncherji Adenwalla, claiming judicial separation and maintenance was taken up by his Lordship and the following delegates :—Mr. Jeewanji Jamshedji Mody (Foreman), Mr. Rustomji Beheramji Jeejibhoy, Mr. Pestonji Nasserwanji Wadia, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Mr. Hirji Ardeshir Dadyshet, Mr. Jamshedji Bomonji Wadia, Mr. M. M. Karbhari, Mr. Cawasji Sorabji Dubash, Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Gama, Mr. Beheramji Jamshedji Jeejibhoy and Mr. Framji Dorabji Panday.

When the case was called, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared for the defendant and applied for the adjournment of the suit till 3-30 p.m. as he said Mr. Talyarkhan had been taken ill suddenly and there was no time for counsel to read his brief.

His Lordship assured Mr Bahadurji that there was nothing very exceptional in the case, which would require time to study. He said that after the pleadings and issues had been read counsel would be in a position to go on with the matter.

Mr. Bahadurji retiring from the suit, Mr R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the defendant.

In reply to the Court, Mr. Wadia said that his client was a merchant and commission agent at Aden. He did not possess large means now, but had considerable means at one time. He had now mortgaged his property. He was willing to take his wife back and maintain her.

His Lordship:—Why not, instead of living a cat and dog life, make an allowance to her?

Mr Wadia:—He has got two sons, aged 18 and 13 respectively. and he does not like that his wife should live apart. We have had sufficient suffering already. The parties are not young We undertake to support her properly and we pray that a six months' trial may be given to us. In the meanwhile a few words of advice from your Lordship would have a very great deal of effect on the parties.

His Lordship :—This does not look hopeful.

Mr. Wadia :—It would not, I submit, be quite right to let them live separately, especially when there are children. He has a family of 30 members.

Mr. Sorab Davar, who appeared for the plaintiff, contended that this was the old trick of a defendant, to come to court and offer a settlement. Whenever his client was in her husband's house she was not allowed to speak to her sons, and her sons were forbidden to speak to her.

The plaintiff, Bhicaiji, on being questioned by the Court, refused to go to her husband's house.

Mr. Davar then addressed the delegates. He said the history of this case was a melancholy and painful one. Respondent married the plaintiff on March 15, 1885. He was a resident of Aden where he had passed practically the whole of his life. His family business was that of a dubash and contractor. His client belonged to a respectable family. She was selected by her husbands parents. Her husband took a dislike to her from the very begining, and though, of course, they pulled on for some time, he was not good and kind as other husbands were. Even her correspondence was opened by him and read. Later he began to abuse, insult and assault her. Her life became absolutely unbearable, and she once tried to throw herself into the sea, but two Parsee merchants rescued her.

HUSBAND'S DENIALS.

The defendant in his statement denied all allegations regarding assaults, but acknowledged that there were frequent quarrels between the parties owing to the hot temper of the plaintiff, who always resented any advice given to her by the defendant.

Evidence was then recorded of the plaintiff and some others to prove cruelty on the part of the husband.

After some evidence for the plaintiff had been recorded, the foreman of the delegates said that they did not wish to hear any more on behalf of the plaintiff.

The defendant was then examined by Mr. Wadia and he denied all allegations of cruelty.

Mr. Wadia having addressed the delegates his Lordship summed up the case in which he said that the plaintiff had given his Lordship the history of their married life which had extended over 28 years both at Aden and Bombay. Mr. Wadia who had conducted the case for the respondent had told the delegates that she had made repeated attempts to obtain seperate maintenance from the husband and that her failure to obtain it seemed to be an incident which reflected no credit on those who had to deal with her application. For, when the case came to the Court for investigation, it seemed to his Lordship that there was no room for very much to be said on behalf of the respondent. If the respondent lost, he lost by the demerits of his own case and not by extraneous difficulties. His Lordship then said that he did not propose to inflict on the delegates his views of the evidence. It was for the delegates to judge of that evidence. As to the incident of January 16, 1911, his Lordship said that the delegates had heard the evidence of the defendant and Mr. Wadia in explanation of that incident. The defendant's explanation about the wound was extremely childish and must be taken to be deliberately false. It seemed to his Lordship that this was a very gross case of continued and persistent grievous ill-treatment on the part of the defendant towards his wife, whose conduct seemed to have been distinguished by great patience and great forbearance.

The plaintiff was, therefore, entitled to judicial seperation and his Lordship made a decree to that effect. The defendant was ordered to pay the costs of the suit. The question of alimony was asked to be brought on in chambers after the Criminal Sessions were over.

APPEAL BY AN INAMDAR.

OUTRAGEOUS BEHAVIOUR TO VILLAGERS.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah yesterday disposed of an application for revision presented by Janghisaheb Walad Martijasaheb, Inamdar of Hulikatra, and Head Kazisaheb of Gokak, in the Belgaum District.

Mr. Weldon, with Mr. Nilkant Atmaram, appeared for the Inamdar.

It was stated that the petitioner was charged by the police, before Mr. Biju the First Class Magistrate of the Chikodi taluka, as a person of desperate and dangerous character, and they asked that he might be bound over to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.

Some fifty persons from the Mahomedan and Hindu communities were cited as witnesses by the police. The witnesses deposed to various acts of extortion practiced on them, and also described acts of violence towards their wives, sisters and daughters.

The Kazisaheb in his defence stated that he had recently issued notice to his tenants demanding higher rents, and the prosecution was the outcome of the spite, which the villagers bore against him on this account.

The magistrate after examining a large number of witnesses came to the conclusion that it was quite unusual for such a large number of witnesses to come forward gratuitously, and depose to acts of violence towards those dear and near to them. On the contrary they would have refrained from repeating such stories in public. As to the notices of enhancement of rent, the magistrate observed that he was satisfied that these notices were issued after the complaint had been made to the Divisional Magistrate. The Inamdar was accordingly convicted and directed under section 118 Criminal Procedure Code, to furnish surety for Rs. 500 and execute a bond for good behaviour for a year.

In appeal, Mr. Brown, the District Magistrate of Belgaum, held that the Inamdar was a man whose behaviour towards the women in the village had been outrageous and that he was high-handed in his conduct, and confirmed the magistrate's order. Against this order the application was made to this Court.

Mr. Weldon pointed out that his client had administered his Inam village for over 34 years without any complaint. He was held in high esteem among the Mussulmans and he occupied the position of a high priest among them. This charge was the outcome of spite and there had been a miscarriage of justice in the case.

Their Lordships rejected the petition.

POLICE COURTS.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE

The adjourned hearing of the case, in which Inspector Chapman charged Ahmed Haji Oomar with forging the signature of one, Haji Kassam Moti, a Municipal voter for "A" ward of the Bombay Municipality at the bye-election held on June 5 last, and giving false information to the Municipal Officers and Mr. Nur Mahamad Dada, J P., with abetment of the above offence came up before Mr.G.R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at Mazagon.

Mr. H. Champbell, barrister instructed by Mr. Crawford solicitor, appeared for the Municipal Commissioner; Mr. Kandga, pleader, appeared for the first accused, and Mr.Davar and Mr. Baptista barristers, instructed by Mr Kapadia pleader, appeared for the second accused.

Mr. Payne having concluded his address on behalf of the first accused on the previous day, Mr. Davar addressed the Court on behalf of the second accused.

Mr. Davar said that the conduct of the first accused only amounted to a mistake. People were accustomed to record their votes by proxy and they did not know that voting by proxy at a Municipal polling was an offence. They had then to consider what had been the effect of this voting. No wrongful loss had been incurred by anybody and no gain had been made by anybody. As regards the second accused the prosecution started on the assumption that he was working for Mr. Petit and that he, therefore, put up the red-capped man to bring any man to record a vote for Mr. Petit. His point was that the second accused did not in any way instigate the red-capped man to bring the first accused. The first accused was quite a stranger to both the second accused and the red-capped man. Mr. Davar then argued that the challenge of the vote was not made according to law. The Act stated that when a wrong vote was recorded either two voters or one of the candidates should request the polling officer to put questions mentioned in the Act to the voter. Mr. Davar quoted the evidence and pointed out that this was done in a very irregular manner. Counsel further disputed the propriety of a polling officer being called a public servant.

Dealing with the facts of the case, counsel said that the villain of the plot was Dr. Sukhia. Dr. Sukhia had an old score to settle against Mr. J. B. Petit, and it was for this only that he got Mr. Byramji to stand in opposition to Mr. Petit at the election. The whole case against the second accused rested on the evidence of Dr. Sukhia. The story of his meeting with the second accused at the corner of Crawford Market, as almost everything else in his evidence, was the product of Dr. Sukhia's inventive brain. Mr. Davar commented on Dr. Sukhia's evidence in strong terms and said that it was totally unbelievable. There was no other evidence to point to the complicity of the second accused. Counsel, therefore, requested his client's discharge and asked the Court to take strong notice of Dr. Sukhia's conduct.

At this stage the further hearing adjourned till next Saturday.

RIGHT OVER WIFE'S JEVELLERY

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which a Hindu laundress charged her husband with criminal breach of trust in respect of gold ornaments, which were presented to her by the accused on their marriage.

Mr. Ballubhai T. Desai, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Bamanshah Daruwalla, pleaders, defended the accused.

Bhimabai, the complainant, was married to Narsi Pema, the accused, last year and at the time of her marriage she was presented with some gold ornaments. An agreement was made in regard to the presentation of ornaments. A few months after the marriage the accused turned her out, keeping the ornaments. She had made a complaint and Rs. 7 per month had been allowed her.

The wife then filed a suit in the Small Causes Court and obtained a decree for Rs. 475. While the suit was proceeding the accused admitted that he had sold some of the ornaments.

It was submitted for the defence that in spite of the agreement giving absolute control and ownership to the wife, the husband had a right to sell the ornaments. The fact that the husband made a confession in open Court that he had sold the ornaments showed his *bona fides* He honestly believed that he had a right to dispose of his wife's ornaments.

The magistrate taking the same view discharged the accused.

COLLAPSE OF STABLE AT MORELAND ROAD.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The report of Superintendent Jones to the Commissioner of Police on the collapse of the stable at Moreland Road on Tuesday evening, which was reported in our yesterday's issue, is as follows:—

Yesterday at 5-45 p. m. information was received that an entire stable at Moreland Road, measuring 140ft. long and 25 ft. broad had collapsed and that several persons and horses were buried in the debris. The stables are known as Taja Nura, and are owned by Mahomed bin Abdul Wahed Miseri, of Arab lane. On proceeding to the scene it was found that the entire roof had collapsed. The police and the Fire Brigade started removing the debris, and the following persons were found dead and injured :—

Sava Gamma, aged 20 years, syce and Dhosal Kamdin, aged 25 years, syce, dead; Jewa Pauchan, aged 25 years and Rama Gamma, aged 22 years, injured and detained in hospital; Rona Dejuji, aged 40 years, who was also injured was discharged from hospital.

Three horses were killed outright, four were shot and six were injured.

The Hon. A Hill-Travor rendered valuable serivice especially in removing the injured persons to the J J Hospital. The case of the collapse is not known at present.

THE PASSING OF AN AGE

(*Continued from page 7.*)

and the possibilities of steam are more or less a known quantity. The introduction of the internal combustion engine, however, has opened up a new field of vast possibilities for Oil, and it is as the source of power in engines, constructed on the lines laid down by Dr. Diesel, that the future of Oil is to be found.

The substitution of Oil for Coal like all great changes, must necessarily be a slow process and, though we of this generation may not see it, there will undoubtedly come a time when a coal-burning furnance and even a steam engine will be a thing of the past. Clean smokeless oil-engines will alleviate half the discomfort of travelling and the atmosphere of our great manufacturing cities will be free from smoke and the impurities which are at present some of the great factors in the physical degeneration of great industrial centres.

Britain as the greatest industrial nation of the world can but rejoice at the coming of the age which will relieve the children of industry of a portion of their burden, but we must, at the same time, bear in mind that our wealth and power has to a great extent been built upon and maintained by coal, and, with the coming of the Age of Oil, the predominating centre of civilisation will probably pass on its ever Westward course to the New World, which more than any other is the land of Oil.

G. H. COOKE.

DELHI GREATER THRONE PAVILION.

The King has lent to the Victoria and Albert Museum a model (made by Indian craftsmen) of the pavilion used by the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress during the concluding portion of the Coronation ceremony at Delhi, on Dec. 12, 1911. The model includes reproductions, also to scale, of the solid silver-gilt thrones on which their Majesties sat during the reading of the Proclamation, in English and in Urdu, by Delhi Herald, General Peyton, and the Assistant Herald, Capt. Malik Umar Hayat Khan. The original Greater Throne Pavilion, with its conspicuous golden dome and marble and gilded pillars, raised on a pyramid of platforms, formed the central object in the Durbar Amphitheatre. To its throne-dais their Majesties proceeded on leaving the Lesser Throne Pavilion, where homage had been tendered by the feudatory princes of India. This object, which was recently presented to his Majesty by the Viceroy of India, is exhibited in Room I, of the Indian Section (entrance in the Imperial Institute road), where it will remain on view until further notice.

RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

The dead body of a Hindu beggar woman was found on the down line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway between Church Gate and Marine Line station cut into two either by a train or an engine. The body was first seen by the guard of a passing train. The railway police instituted inquiries but nobody came forward to identify the body. The woman had a small musical instrument with her and appeared to be about fifty years of age.

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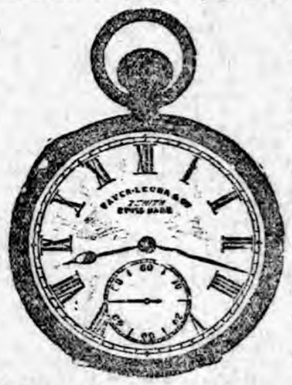

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CHINESE REVOLUTION

ATTITUDE OF THE REBELS.

CHANCES OF SURRENDER.

The outward aspect of affairs at Woosung Forts cannot be said to have changed during the past two days, said the "North China Mail" of Aug.1. So far as the common soldiery are concerned and to a large extent the subordinate officers, they remain as whole-heartedly rebel in sentiment as ever they have been—which in view of previous events here may not amount to much—but the leaders are apparently working on different lines. Attempts to secure any official statement of the present position from the commanders are met with a denial that any change has occurred, but from other sources it is learnt that certain negotiations are in the air. These may have a great deal to do with the delay which has taken place in the threatened bombardment of the Forts, and although it is dangerous to be too sanguine, it may be hoped that they will lead to a peaceful solution of the matter here.

Inquiry at the Forts regarding the telegram received from the rebel leaders in the north, telling them to make whatever terms they could with the Government, was met with a complete denial of the whole story. In addition, it could be noted that all except the commanders had been kept in ignorance of it, and in equal ignorance of the return of Nanking to the side of the Government and reported flight of Huang Hsing, and for, that matter, of the rebel reverses in the north of the province. Moreover, the utmost vigilance was exercised for fear these report might reach the rank and file. A foreigner at one of the barracks related these items of news to one of the officers, and while doing so the usual group of soldiers clustered round to them. Immediately upon hearing the purport of the telegrams the officer dragged his informant away from the men, and dispersed others, who still lingered in the vicinity, by means of some very useful work with the sole of his boot.

All the same, although "officially" nothing was known by the rebel leaders of the peace telegram, one or two foreigners who had business inside the Forts were able to discover that it was under consideration, and that the whole situation of the rebels in the vicinity of the Huangpu was being discussed. In addition, two men from the Government side were in the Council Chamber, and evidently a start had been made towards the settlement.

Curiously enough the report which had been circulated in the district by the rebels was that Yuan Shi-kai had made the suggestion for peace. Evidently this had been done to cloak the real state of affairs; and account to the soldiers for the negotiations, which, it seems beyond doubt, have actually been opened. It is not quite certain that this is the actual start of the negotiations, for during the week it has been reported more than once that the rebels in the Forts had sounded the Government Admiral.

OPPOSING FORCES.

Up to the present the opposing sides have not come in sight of one another at Woosung. The cruisers from the north are still at Kintoan Beacon, but during the night a searchlight could be seen playing in the sky from far across Pootung, and this was taken for that of the Haichi. From sunset to daylight the greatest activity is seen at the Forts, and during the day most of the men are asleep. During the darkness practically all steamers approaching are challenged by the discharge of blank cartridges, and only after the forts are satisfied of their identity are they allowed to proceed.

No news is heard of the Fort further towards the Yangtze, except that it is still flying the rebel colours. Evidently all the events of importance take place at the fort at the mouth of the Huangpu, where a large number of soldiers are stationed. The fort itself is in command of General Yu Cheng, while Col. Liu Fu-piao has charge of the detachment in the college near the railway station. It is said that the men are being very well fed, one article of consumption being dog biscuits.

ANHUI AND THE REVOLT.

A Liuanchow, Correspondent says:—The past few days have seen a little excitement here. Last Wednesday evening the city gates were suddenly closed at dusk and last night by 6-30 p.m. To-day the rumour is that a batch of soldiers are coming via Yetsieh about 140 li West. If that is true, they must be Yuan Shih-kai's men. Yesterday a large proclamation was printed saying that "a lucky telegram" had come from the Governor, dated 19th of 7th month, announcing the "independence of the province from the authority of the Yuan family government." The two officials here, military and civil, sent this out jointly, and we are now under martial law.

The people are called upon to avoid panic or licence, under pain of dire penalties. On the whole the people are very quiet.

CANTON'S INDEPENDENCE.

The Canton correspondent of the *S. C. Morning Post* states that on July 18 Governor-General Chan Kwing-ming attended the meeting of the provincial assembly, denounced President Yuan Shih-kai, and charged him with twelve serious crimes. He induced the Assembly to adopt a resolution to proclaim the independence of the province. The Assembly elected Chan Governor-General, and drew up a despatch to Parliament and officials making accusations against Yuan and asking them to join Kuangtung in sending an expedition to punish the President.

The Deputy Governor and other officials, who were opposed to this action against the Government, fled to Hongkong. As soon as the news of Canton's declaration reached Hongkong, steps were taken for the safety of foreigners on the Shameen, while all the steamers to Hongkong and Macao from Canton were loaded with Chinese escaping from the city in anticipation of trouble.

Southern newspapers state that the mass of the people have no sympathy with the revolt.

ROYALISTS AT HSUCHOW.

Rebel troops destroyed all telegraph instruments before evacuationg the city. The number of the rebels who left here was about 13,000. On the 21st instant Government cavalry entered the city. On the 22nd instant four bridges north of Hsuchowfu, which were destroyed by the rebels, were repaired. A number of Government troops arrived by train. On the 25th instant there were about 10,000 Government troops here from north China Five more special trains with troops are due here from Kalgan. The troops are orderly and well equipped. General Feng Kuo chang is in command. The troops are encamped near the railway. All foreigners are safe. Four more bridges south of Hsuchowfu have been blown up.

Five Japanese have been seen by foreigners blowing up bridges. The bridges are being rapidly repaired.

Robbers are rising in the country. Northern cavalry has been sent from here to Tsingkiangpu. Most of the bridges were only damaged in place.

The casualties on the rebel side in last week's fighting, at a conservative estimate, were 100 killed and 250 wounded.

REBELS MOVING TO CHINKIANG.

Nanking, July 25.

As already reported, 2,500 men have been brought back from the Huai river "to defend Nanking." To-day 3,000 more have come back and others are said to be on the way. These men are not remaining in Nanking but are coming down the river in junks and sampans in the direction of Chinkiang. It is thought that they are going to attack Hsu's force at Yangchow, without waiting to be attacked by them, and probably they hope by a show of force to induce these troops to come over and join the rebel side.

With reference to a report published in the Shanghai papers that, "Mr. Dorpmuller of the Northern part of the Tientsin-Pukou Railway, has gone South to repair the bridges of the southern part of the railway destroyed by the rebels." I am authorized to state that this rumour is quite unfounded. All the engineers on the British section of the line are free to travel to and fro as they please, and have not at any time been detained.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

It is stated to-night that Huang Hsing is getting out another proclamation, separating North and South and abandoning the Punitive Expedition against Yuan Shih-kai. The troops in the neighbourhood and west of the great Lake, Changchow, have all left and that they have commandeered all boats on the river to take them to Kiangyin where it is proposed to attack the forts. The troops numbered about 3,500.

JAPANESE NEUTRALITY IN HUPEH.

Wuchang, July 24.

The Japanese Consul at Hankow has issued a notice forbidding Japanese to infringe neutrality, which, in spite of the action of some adventurers, is, he states, Japan's attitude towards the present uprising in China.

Rumours are current of mediation, pending or in progress. The present rebellion is not popular and people will welcome any method which speedily procures peace.

WUCHANG AND THE REVOLT.

Wuchang, July 24.

It is difficult to obtain reliable news about the Kiangsi and Nanking rebellion in Wuchang. The telegraph wires are continually obstructed or cut and it is advisable to ascertain the source of information before crediting what is reported in the Chinese and even in the English Press. In the city itself all is quiet, but all baggage entering or going out of the city is opened and searched by the guards at the city gate.

A GEOGRAPHICAL TRAP.

Public opinion as to the rebellion is divided. The merchants and scholars are unanimous in hoping that Yuan's troops will succeed in putting down the rising, and are thankful that Li Yuan-hung by suppressing the plot in Wuchang has saved this centre from a repetition of the experiences of 1911.

On the other hand, friends of Huang Hsing and the Kumintang party are diligent in speaking of the rebellion as a war between the North and South, and in consequence there is a freely expressed desire amongst many that the South may win. And whilst the scholars of the old school and perhaps some others would rather have an Empire than a Republic, saying that the faults of the Manchu dynasty were those of the officials and not of the Emperor, still the majority of the people are loyal to the idea of the republic, and are easily prejudiced against Yuan who, his enemies say, has plotted to obtain the throne.

REBEL STORIES.

We are treated to rumours of many provinces siding with the anti-Yuan campaign, and of victories won by the insurgent forces, but whilst it is certain that Kiangsu has asserted its independence, it is equally certain that some at any rate so-called independent provinces are either loyal or are still waiting to see which wind blows the harder.

The people on the street, fed up by the friends of the revolutionary party, were telling of victories around Kiukiang, of 110 northern soldiers ambushed and slain to the last man, but letters in the English papers from Europeans at Kiukiang corrected the news for us, and we found it was the Kiangsi soldiers who had been driven back in one skirmish after another.

Two or three weeks ago we reported that part of the plan of the insurgent would be to cut the Peking railway, so as to prevent Yuan's troops coming south, and sure enough more than once we have heard of this being done, and yet the trains and soldiers are still coming. The latest rumour was that 10,000 Hupeh troops at Kuangshui had revolted, cut the railway and captured Yinchang. Yet a passenger from Suichow found no evidences of the rebellion as he passed through the city, and those who travelled on the railway knew nothing of its being stopped.

GOVERMENT NEWS.

On the other side, the papers supporting the Government only tell of victories, and whilst the Kiangsi men are killed by the scores and surrounded by the hundreds we are consoled to hear of only three wounded Governmentmen and of only one man killed. Yet strange to relate the English papers tell of trains taking living soldiers southwards and and returning with dead bodies to Peking.

Soldiers are moving, we know, but so far there seems to be little fighting. Are the troops waiting until reinforcements make a big effort possible or are they under orders as in 1911, to attempt nothing at all? One bit of information I have obtained seems to be true. Three bodies of troops have been sent to the borders of Hunan to prevent an invasion from that side. A regiment of Nanking soldiers, that was sent here to assist Li in putting down the late conspiracy in Wuchang, has gone to a place called Hsiang, in the Puchi district, a regiment of new local soldiers to Shihtuko in the same district and another regiment to Tuengch'eng, the border city in the far south.

THE QUESTION OF KULING.

The safety of Kuling is a matter of deep interest to us here. There are over 1,000 on the hills, mostly women and little children. Whilst Kuling itself is not likely to be attacked there is always the danger of armed deserters or defeated soldiers making for the hills and taking to looting. A small body of European soldiers or sailors could easily disarm any such desiring to enter the valley and escort them to the pass on the other side. But up to the present the naval authorities have declined to give a guard, and I hear from private letters that all able-bodied men on the estate have been invited to volunteer for such picket work, and that the invitation has been responded to. The road from Kiukiang was blocked for a day or two but it seems to be open again now.

Whatever happens we trust that Kuling will not be evacuated; the women and little children there are in less danger from Chinese soldiers than they would be from certain risks of a general retreat across the sultry plain, in many cases with no certain destination at the end of the journey, as those who made the journey in the Boxer year can testify.

HUKOU FORTS TAKEN.

The following telegram, which can be depended upon, has been received from Kiukiang. It is dated the 26th.

The Hukou forts were attacked at dawn yesterday (25th) both by artillery from the north bank of the river and by three gunboats. The forts fell at 4-30 p.m.

Kiukiang, July 24.

Yesterday the remant of rebel soldiers, about 1,000 men who had remained in Kiukiang, crossed the Yangtze to the north side. Their General, Liu Shih-chun, also left. It has been asserted that these were neutral troops, and, therefore, crossed the river to get outside the fighting zone.

July 25.

The firing of big guns and rifles was heard incessantly yesterday, and continued until 1 a. m. to-day.

About 8 o'clock this morning fighting again began. The rebel army has fallen back five li to a place called Hweisan, about twenty five li from Kiukiang. Government troops followed them up, and occupied a position five li from the rebel lines. As a result of further fighting the rebels again retreated and now occupy a position by the lake opposite Hukou, while the loyal troops have occupied Hweisan, where the Southerners were previously.

CHEKIANG STRONGLY LOYAL.

Hangchow, July 25.

With regard to the railway, which is out at Sungkiang, the Governor has wired to the Nanking and Sungkiang authorities saying that if it is not repaired quickly he will send soldiers who will see that his commands are carried out.

JAPAN PAPERS AND THE REBELS.

The allegations recently made of active Japanese participation in the rebellion may be explained away or shown to be greatly exaggerated, but the vernacular newspapers of Japan leave no room for doubt on the question of which party has their sympathy. Japanese newspapers, notwithstanding the stringent Press Laws that have been used so effectively in the suppression of "dangerous thoughts" in the past, have been permitted to support the rebellion and to incite the rebels. The "Jiji," while sympathizing with Yuan Shih-kai, accuses him of high-handed actions and speaks of the sending of northern troops to Shanghai as "the most imprudent and insolent measure." After sympathizing with the rebels who "have been forced to fight," this newspaper suggests that a third party should act as mediator. The "Nichi Nichi", however, believes that it is important that "Yuan should be convinced that he is entirely responsible for the outbreak." The "Hochi" denies that Japanese are taking a hand in affairs, and adds that if Japan long ago had played an active part in China this crisis would not have arisen. While the "Hochi" denies that Japanese are fighting for the rebels, it admits that the Japanese have shown greater sympathy with the South than with the North since 1911, and that this "has become more pronounced since Yuan Shih-kai began to act autocratically in the administration, especially as it affected the South." This paper goes on to express the opinion that "it is high time for the Japanese authorities and people to do all in their power to render assistance to the Southerners who are groaning under Yuan's oppression." Another paper, the "Mainichi," urges the Southerners, at a first step, to separate the North and South and to establish "an ideal Republican form of government of their own." Such expressions of opinion give rise to much argument. But if the Japanese public does not sympathize with the rebels, it is not the newspapers' fault.

CANTON AND YUAN.

The action of Chan Kwing-ming, who was recently appointed Governor-General of Kuangtung, in leading the movement in Canton against the President shows how misplaced was the trust reposed in him by Yuan Shih-kai. When he entered upon his duties Chan recognized the difficulties of his task, and his speech to the representatives of the people was evidence of zeal and earnestness to serve the Central Government and to secure the welfare of the people. But before he has had sufficient time to set to work to relieve conditions in Canton, this man, according to southern newspapers, rushed to the Provincial Assembly and virtually compelled it to declare the province independent of Peking. Being acquainted, from practical experience, with the difficulties attendant upon instituting a new regime he, however, accused Yuan of incapacity to do in the whole country what he found an impossibility in one province. No where have the ordinary people suffered more than in Canton, nowhere have they been called upon to exercise greater patience. This man Chan, after serving the Republic and receiving the confidence of the President, suddenly declared his benefactor to be a notorious scoundrel. Correspondents in the south are emphatic in their declaration that the action of Chan does not represent the feeling of the better classes, who see nothing but further hardship and injury to trade in the revolt.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 12th August.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 8th August 1913.	Total from 1st April to 8th August 1913	For week ending 9th August, 1912.	Total from 1st April to 8th August 1912
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	20	477	23	442
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	17	461	20	457
Vessels transported	29	482	14	301
Vessels attended to	3	47	...	41
Vessels warped ...	...	5	...	2

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The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.

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The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

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Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
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H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

AN OLD PREJUDICE.

In an address on "Reading" in his latest voulme Mr. Bryce recalls "an austere time, more than sixty years ago, when in Britain not a few moralists and educators were disposed to ban novel-altogether to young people, and to treate it even among their elders as an indulgence almost as dangerous as the use of cards, dice, or tobacco." We all know that there was such a time, and may even have come across instance of the survival of the prejudice. It was not to novels because they were foul that exception was taken, but to novels because they were novels, and somewhere beneath the antipathy to them there must have lurked the Puritanic suspicion that because they were pleasant to read they must therefore be dangerous. That even Sir Walter did not escape the index in some cases appears from the experience of Professor Campbell Fraser, "Ordinary novels," says Dr. Fraser, speaking of his boyhood, "were under interdict, those of 'Waverley' being pre-eminent for bad report. My worthy schoolmaster repeatedly warned me against, Sir Walter, with an ominous foreboding of his final destiny, on account of the books of lies which the devil had tempted him to produce.'" Evidently it would have been necessary in those days to defend the novelists, as Sidney had to defend the poets, against the charge of being "the principal liars."

AND ITS RESULT.

The writings of certain novelist were however, sanctioned, and Mr. Bryce testifies that an exception was made in favour of "two novels by an estimable Scottish authoress—now long forgotton—named Miss Brunton. Mr. Bryce has not got the name quite accurately. The novelist in question was a Miss Blafour of Barra who became Mrs. Brunton by her marriage with a learned divine who counted for something in the intellectual society of the Edinburgh of Sir Water Scott. It was at Dr. Brunton's table that Dr. Chalmers paid that compliment to Scott's writings which gave so much pleasure to their author when passed on to him by Ballantine, and when, on Sunday mornings during the building of the Bell Rock Lighthouse, Stevenson's grandfather read prayers on board the "Smeaton" it was the "impressive prayer composed by the Reverend Dr. Brunton, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, that he read. Mrs. Brunton, his wife wrote two novels—"Self-Control" in 1810 and "Discipline in 1814. Both were successful, and both were written "to procure admission for the religion of a sound mind and of the Bibie where it cannot find access in any other form. The plots are simple, the incidents of the stock sort, and it is perhaps due to the didactic purpose that the characters when they are good are very, very good, and when they are bad they are horrid. Thus, in "Self-Control," Laura it too much the saint, and her bad lover the Colonel too much the scoundrel, and when the latter reveals one more ugly trait in his character the heroine can talk in such a melodramatic way as this." "Powers of mercy," cried Laura, raising her eyes in strong compunction, "have I made this mine idol?" Then turning on Hargrave a look of deep repentance, "Yes," she continued, "I deserve to see thee as thou art, without mitigation vile, since on thee my sacrilegious heart bestowed such love as was due to the infinite alone." Mr. Bryce managed to read. "Self-Control," but was gravelled by "Discipline," and we cannot blame him. Still the former novel was published by Routledge so late as 1855 with "sixteenth edition" on the title-page.

THE FICTION SEASON.

We are now writes a Home corespondent in the very thick of that season when a reader is supposed to interest himself only in fiction. Few books are being published and those are chiefly novels. Serious magazines like "Scribner's" issue fiction numbers, and all-story magazines have sent forth special issues. The shop windows and the railway bookstalls reflect all this, and conspicuous in most is the shilling reissue of the novels of Mr. W. J. Locke. The series, has now reached "The Beloved Vagabond," which many readers think Mr. Locke's best and holiday-makers who have the wisdom to leave their critical faculties behind them have an opportunity of taking to the country with them a book which presents the figure of a fine, gallant, fantastic, happy-go-lucky, talking Bohemian. Because he is a Gascon his name must end with "ac"; he is Gaston de Nerac. And, indeed, in respect of his wandering life, he reminds us slightly of Gautier's Sigognac, and, in respect of his magnanimity, of M. Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac, both Gascons also. Just because his is so much a talking part, the dramatised form of the story shows him off to greater advantage than the book, but the Vagabond's settling down as a farmer and marrying Blanquette does not disappoint in the book as it does in the play. Mr. Locke's is just the pen to set forth such a fingure, but some of his allusions are uncertain. "she suffered, poor Blanquette, from the *spretae injuria farmae* with reason even more solid than the forsaken Dido." Now it was not Dido who thus suffered but Juno. Again. "At her mother's knee she had learned the First Commandment, 'Thou shalt have none other gods but Me; and Joanna's god though serving her sweet, innocent soul all the reasonable purposes of a deity, was Matthew Arnolds gigantic clergyman in a white tie" Now that is not exactly the wording of the First Commandment, and did Matthew Arnold so describe the English conception of the Deity.' If so he must have received the suggestion from Tennysons immeasureable clergyman Alas, those critical faculties! Is it not better to leave them behind than choke over trifles like these?

A CONSERVATOR OF LANGUAGE.

One of the great functions of the poet is that of conservator of language. He is the guardian and cherisher of beautiful words, and it is natural that he should insist that they should be so pronounced as to bring out their beauty. So fastidious a wordsman, therefore, as Mr. Bridges is quite within his province in protesting, as in his latest book he does, against certain barbarisms in current pronunciation. Whether he is right in making the fact that people pronounce words amiss an argumen. for a phonetic spelling is another matter It is not the present spelling of "again" and "idea" that leads to their being pronounced "ergain" and "ideer." What is best in Mr. Bridges's book is that it is, in sum, a plea for pure vowels—the consonants except those that hover on the verge of being vowels, being able to look after themselves,—and on this point all will agree with him. It is worth while remembering the general principle however, that, as English is nota dead language, pronuncial tion will continue to change. We use words that Shakspere used, but not as he pronounced them. It is usage that settles the matter, and thus, while in all probability words, thanks to the "sage Typographus" of whom Keats speaks, will continue to be printed much as they are at present, they will, a generation or two hence, be pronounced very differently, an! what are barbarisms to-day may be classicisms to-morrow.

A SCHOOL FOR BOOKSELLERS.

In England the bookseller-to-be is left to acquire his training as best he may. He has a certain experience behind the counter and reads whatever books bearing upon his work chance or kindly guidance may place in his path. In France he may, if he wishes have a systematic training, for there exists there what may be called a Booksellers' School. It came into existence in 1908, and after a period of evolution has attained the form or an institution in which four instructors give a course of a lectures covering two years, the first year being devoted to the technical and the second to the commercial aspects of the craft of bookselling. The technical course deals with the processes—printing, illustration, and binding—through which a work passes on its way from the manuscript to its final form, as well as the various questions involved in copyright. The commercial course comes to close grips with actualities, and discusses the various aspects of the book trade, the sale of school-books, of foreign books, of second-hand books, while a special lecturer, changed every year, discourses on literature. Such a training must obviously benefit the public, even if only indirectly, by giving the bookseller a more intelligent interest in his trade, and that this is recognised is proved by the fact that the School is in its fifth year, and is declared by its latest report to be in a flourishing condition.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

THE VILLAGE SHOPKEEPER.

A quaint story of an old woman who keeps a village shop in Lancashire is told in the "Manchester Guardian."

A new brand of biscuits had appeared in the shop, and one of the holiday visitors to the neighbourhood had found them extraordinarily to his taste, an opinion which was apparently shared by other customers.

But when, towards the end of his stay in the neighbourhood, he came in for a final supply of them he was told that they had been sold out a week before, so great had been the run upon them.

"But you will order more of them?" "he asked. "No no," said the old woman. "I've gone back to the sort I had before. I can't do with any more of that new sort. Every one kept asking for them, and they didn't last me any length of time."

FROM THE SUBLIME.

It was a tragic moment at "the pictures." A wicked Prime Minister and a wicked countess were inducing an even wickeder secret agent to murder the beautiful heroine, who was beloved by the Crown Prince. The secret agent hesitated for a moment till the Prime Minister (this was in Ruritania, by the way) dramatically thrust a bag of gold into his hands. "His tramfare," said a feminine voice in the audience, and the tragedy degenerated instantly into farce.—"Manchester Guardian."

STUDENTS AS STEWARDS.

Every one has heard of the American undergraduates who pay for their college courses by waiting at table in hotels frequented by their more fortunate fellows in the interval between terms. The independence of a small band of Liverpool student teachers (says the "Liverpool Daily Post") has found similar expression in their taking service on a South American liner as stewards rather than suffer the sixteen or seventeen weeks' expensive idleness between the end of the summer and the beginning of the autumn terms.

LORD——.

A Glaswegian golfer, whose scores are never reported in the Press, indulged at North Berwick in the luxury of a caddy who, while waiting for those preceding to drive off, regaled him with stories and traditions of the course (says the "Glasgow News"). It was quite common, he said, for spectators to remark, as different players started that that was "Lord This," and that this was "Lord That" and so on, the intention being to impress his employer.

The latter was not to be impressed, however and told him to listen to what was said when *he* drove off.

Sure enough, there was a chorus of—"Lords" from the spectators but that was all—only "Lord!" for they had to save their breath to allow them to run out of the track of the ball, which he had managed to drive at right angles from the tee.

FAIR "COPS."

Chicago's twelve women constables have been sworn in.

Chief McWeeny in addressing the women (according to the "Daily Telegraph" New York correspondent), gave them the following list of dont's:—

Don't stretch the truth.
Don't be too stern; have compassion.
Present all cases fairly and squarely.
Don't be nosey.
Don't complain about long hours.
Don't use too much force in making arrests.
Don't talk more than is necessary; let your commanding officers do most of the talking.

One of the youngest recruits explained with a burst of enthusiasm, "This is all just lovely. I'm simply dying to pinch someone."

"That's just the sort of trouble I expected with some of you new cops," said McWeeny. Don't be too eager to pinch anybody in the park, but use your woman's intelligence. That's what you are here for."

TEACHERS BY BALLOT.

The school board af Carluke, Lanarkshire, appointed two women teachers by drawing slips of paper from a hat.

More than a hundred teachers in all parts of the country applied for the two vacancies but the board decided to consider the claims of the nine local candidates only.

It was then decided by a majority of one to make the selection by lot. The nine names on slips of paper were put into a hat, and the two teachers whose names were drawn out first were declared appointed.

Some of the members protested. One said it was "a bit unmanly," another that it was "gambling with the reputation of teachers."

RUSHING TO HIS DOOM.

Excited Small Boy: "Hey, Mr. Tanks' there's a burglar crawlin' up your front steps this very minute."

Mr. Tanks: "Poor devil the missus'll think it's me.—"Sydnes Bulletin."

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 28.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal

6-13, 684-11—Payne S H Batlivala vs J M Wadia Captain.
11-13, 485-12—Mulji N R Shroff vs The Advocate General of B'Bay Ardeshir.
15-13, 835-12—Dubash, J I Sayani vs. Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar Tyabji
16-13, 383-99—Payne Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Crawford.
17-13-693-12—Little and Co The G I P Ry Co vs. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and anr Crawford B and C.
18-13-1298-12—Edg G W and Co Purshotam Ambalai and anr vs Shri Manoo alias Matoo Betiji Maharaj Sunderdas and Co.
19-13-656-12—Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Aberhand vs Gulabchand Manalal and Co a firm and anr Payne and Co.
20-13-238-12—Mehta & D Manecklal Dharamsey and ors vs Kursondas Heerji a
21-13—525-12—Jehangir M and S Tullockchand Hookamchand vs Hanmanbux Ramcoover, Motichand and D.
22-13—819-12—Unwalla P and P Valibai widow vs Gokuldas Karsondas Madhowji, K and C.
25-13—1-13—Payne and Co, Andrew Yule and Co vs Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash, Pestonji R K and Co.
27-13, 1-19—Bicknell M R and Co. Gulam Husein Essaji vs Andrew Yule and Co. Payne and Co.
26-13, 66-12—Little and Co. The London County Westminster Bank Ltd vs The Bank of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.
12-13, 1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribowandas M Nathubai and others vs Mahomedally Lookmanji Sullemanji. Jehangir and S.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

6-12—Bhimji and Co. Jeewandas Doongersi vs Bai Jevibai Sunderdas.
17-12—Little and Co, Vulabhdas Ramji vs Khimji Keshowji, Tyabji.
5-13—Payne Mohonlal Joohraj vs Runchordas Bhicandas Vacha.
6-13—Mansukhlal, Jeewandas Damodar vs Bai Lilabai Pestonji.
9-13 Jehangir, Hoorbai vs Ahmed Haji Kadermia, Mulla
10-13—Payne, Abdulla Abdul Rehman vs Mahomed Abdul Rehman, Maneklal.

Long Causes.

666-11—Jamshedji R and D, Sada Pang and Co, vs Shivnarayen Parbulal, Edgelow G W and Co.
301-13—Patell and Eze. Roque Eetevao Pereira alias Bock Estevao Pereira vs. Rozario Mathias do Silva alias Rodgers Mathias de Silva and others Patell and Eze. Bhimjee and Co.
303-13—Patell and Eze. Roque Estevao Pereira alias Roque Eetevao Pereira vs Roger Mathias de Silva and another, Patell and Eze. Bhmji and Co.
312-13—Motichand and D. Nemchand Nathabai vs Dayabhai Mancharam and another. Ardashir H D and Co.
262-13—Pestonji R K and Co. Bai Jiwanbai, widow vs Amboobai widow and others. Madhavji K C Edg. G W and Do.
441-09—Lirtle and Co. Mathurdas Gokuldas vs Tchelram Girdharidas and another. Jam. setji R and D.
891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Valli Mahomed vs Khatvzabai. Tyabji D and C.
939-12—Sm. B and Co. Parvatibai widow vs Gopal Sudkoji Boh and others. vacha and Co. Payne and Co.
486-13—Wadia G Co. Purka Dolla and Co. a firm vs Goolam Hossein Abdoollally and others, Patell and Ez. Mans J H and Co.
1317-12—Matubhai—Gulam Hoosein Bindeally Somji vs Mahomed Suleh Cassum and Co—Payne.
223-06—Payne and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Moose Haji Hassum, Bhai Shanker. For further hearing.
620-13—Unwala J R Dubash vs The Hon'ble The Advocate General of Bombay Little.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

For Decree Absolute.

1322-12—Edgelow, Dossabhai Merwanji and Co vs Mahomedally Currimbhoy.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1021-12—Munsukhlal Jan Mahomed Abdulla Datu vs Datoo Jaffer Mirza.
706-13—Madhowji, S G Ranaday vs The Goculdas Callianji Cotton Press, Pestonji.
42-12—Malvi Hurnandrai Fulchand vs Chhajjoo Ram and Son, Payne.
508-12—Captain The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dinkar Khanderao Shamrao

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

212-12—Matubhai, Chapsey Purbat vs The Advocate-General of Bombay Little.

For hearing on Exception to Acting Commissioner's Report.

468-08—Payne, Shanker Chimnaji vs Phondiba Panduji, Smetham.
461-10—Jamsetji Ramlal Himatlal vs Gopal Najawdas Nadirsha.

Short Cause.

581-13—Dubash, K P Khareghat vs K G Bhayasaheb Gaikwad, Subnis.

Long Causes.

1014-12—Surajnul Syed Naru Syed Hoosein Nalband vs Mariambai Jamsetji.
1230-12—Hiralal, Rajabalikanji vs Bai Sonabai, Jamsetji.
696-12—Little M R Dubash vs Bai Sonabai Jamsetji.
895-12—Bhaishanker The Laxmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bicknell.
150-12—Subnis K M Mohik vs G M Mohik Shamrao.
724-12—Dubash Bhogilal Maganlal vs Ranchordas Varjiwandas Hiralal.
1324-12—Jamsetji Hiralal Gordhandas vs Jugmohundas Damodardas Madhowji.
142-09—Bhaishanker Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs Bamonji Rustomji Mulla.
74-13—Dikehst Y V Nene vs Koshavrao, Bhanji and others Judah.
1346-12—Judah and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Damoderdas Rangildas and others Diksit and P; Mulji K. and Th.
748-12—Hiralal and Co, Jamnadas Dewkaram vs. Mulji Jetha and Co Pestonji R. K. and Co.
539-12—Mulla and M. Radhakissondas Dewarkadas vs. Motilal Rupchand and others Diksit and P; Mulji K. and Th.
317-12—Patell and E. Bai Amtobai widow vs. Javerbai and others Payne and Co; Little and Co.
1175-10—Shamrao M and H. Wamanrao vs. Tribhowandas M. Nothoobhoy Surajmal and Co.
83-13—Mulla and M. Messrs Naranji Jetha and Co. vs Jamnabai widow Dastur and Co.
42-13—Raghowaya N. and Co. Manilal Chotalal vs. Surajmal Leherchand and others. Surajmal and Co.
58-13—Khanderao L. and M Ranchordas Tribowandas vs. Motiram Jangadhar and another. Judah and S.
97-13—Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Salley Mahomed vs. Dada Ibrahim and another, Nadirsha and D; Sabnis and G.
98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ebrahim and another vs. Haji Ahmed Salley Mahomed Captain and V.
1280-12—Dikshit, Khanderao Nana Moroba vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba, Daphtary.
189-12—Maneklal, Ronchordas Harjivan vs Abubacker Abdul Rahman, Little.
226.13—Unwala S D Dadyste vs Suleman Abul Mahed and Co Captain.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

197-12—Payne—E M Vallibhoy vs Essaji Moosaji, Jehangir and S.
569-10—Jehangir and S, Essaji Moosaji vs Isaji Tajbhoy Ardeshir.

Short Cause.

682-13—Nanu, Abu Buker Abba vs Abdul Guffar Ahmed Saheb Kaval, Mulla References.
L A Ref. 1-13—E F Nicholson, In Re Government vs Rustamji Beramji Jeejibhoy, Craigie.
2-13—E F Nicholson, In Re Government vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Craigie.

Long Causes.

398-11—Jehangir Ramadas Gubraji vs Soondanji Arjoon Madhowji.
148-11—Bhaishanker Gomabai vs Khimji Goculdas Daphtary.
1214-12—Dubash and Co., Ganpat Govindrao vs Yemnabai widow and others Daph F and D D J Mantri.
1351-12—Jehangir M and S H K Fadivany vs Nawab Karmalia Jung and others Beck M R and Co Daph F and D.
917-12—Vachha and Co Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel vs Cassamalli Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy and anothers Payne and Co.
14-13—Raghavaya N and Co Mahomed Rahimtoolla vs Abdul Razak Haji Mahomed and another Ard H D and Co.
512-12—Jehangir M and S Bayabai widow vs Abdulla Joosub and others.
1225-12—Edg G W and Co Rundolph De Souza vs Augustino De Souza and others Sunderdas and Co Motichand Mulla and Mulla and D.
774-12—Little, H A K Vasi vs S A H Vasi Edgelow.
20-13—Ardeshir, Nanakram Devidat vs Parbhulal Harilal, Edgelow.
1332-12—Edgelow, Pragji Nanji vs Narotum Gordhandas, Payne.
1333-12—Edgelow, Pragji Nanji vs Narotum Gordhandas, Payne.
776-12—Matubhai J and M Kesserbai vs Gopinath Jiwan Keni D J Mantri.
455-11—Mulla and Mulla Adamji Ammarbhoy and others vs Abdeally Lukhmanji Payne and Co.
1165-12—Unwalla P and P Hiralal Radhakisson, vs The B B and C I Ry Co Crawford B and Co.
1352-12—Mulla and Mulla Premabai widow vs Sultan Amin Smetham B and Co.
1193-12—Vachha Manekchand Orkarji vs Nurmadashanker Hargivan Hiralal and Co.
585-11—Shamrao Takhmuvan Kevalram vs Pitamber Akheram Jamsetji.
347-12—Malvi Laximbai vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy Payne.

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Approximate Returns of Traffic for week ended 16th August 1913, on 1827·66 miles open

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 226000	Rs. 190000	Rs. 7000	Rs. 423000
Or per mile of Ry ...	123	104	4	231
For previous 19 weeks of half year...	0			7
Total for 20 weeks. ...	469352	5223097	151800	1008441
Comparison.	495052	5423097	158800	1050741
Total for cor. week of previous year *	0			7
Per mile of Ry. do...	268843	241920	9240	520003
Total to cor. date do...	118	132	5	285
	461039 0	7143028	332450	1206586 8

Decrease fo the week ...Rs. 97,6 3.
Do. to date..... „ 15,58,451.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWY. Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Returns of Traffic for week ended 16th Augnst 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 120000	Rs. 200000	Rs. 4000	Rs 484000
Or per mile of Ry ...	201	307	4	512
For previous 19 weeks of half-year...	1			2
Total for 20 weeks ...	420946	8632757	96294	1298851
Comparison.	439946	8272757	100294	1347251
Total for cor. week of previous year*	1			2
Per mile of Ry do...	198937	248100	4120	451157
Total to cor. date do...	211	262	4	477
	411016 0	7957577	137022	1220475 9

Increase for the week... Rs. 33,843
Do to date 12,77,753

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